

FBIS

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MORE NEGATIVE REACTION TO REAGAN START MOVES

Attempt To 'Mislead' World Opinion

LD062121 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Text] The first plenary session of the delegations of the Soviet Union and United States talking part in the renewed talks on the question of limiting and reducing strategic arms has taken place in Geneva. Our correspondent in Switzerland, Vsevolod Shishkovskiy reports:

[Shishkovskiy] This business, as you know, has been going on since last June, but no progress has been observed at the talks. This is because of the obvious lack of desire of the American side to come to an agreement honorably and constructively, or to try to reach a mutually acceptable solution by joint efforts.

Many leading papers in the Western European countries are writing this directly. For example, the Geneva VOIX OUVRIERE sees in Washington's so-called flexibility its old desire to break the basis of the Soviet strategic forces, the intercontinental land-based ballistic missiles, and to give the United States a significant military advantage. The American initiative being trumpeted in the West is aimed, on the other hand, at misleading the world public, which has already more than once sharply condemned Washington's militaristic line, which is a serious threat to peace.

As for the Soviet Union, it has given proof more than once of its goodwill and readiness to come to an honorable agreement. This readiness was confirmed again by the recent statement of Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov. The USSR delegation has started the new round of the Geneva talks with clear instructions to work persistently to achieve an agreement. And such an agreement will be possible if the American side clears the path to it which it itself has obstructed.

Reagan 'Obstructionism' Unchanged

LD062147 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 6 Oct 83

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] Washington -- The United States' so-called new initiatives at the Geneva talks, both on medium-range missiles and on strategic arms, initiatives which are now being trumpeted aloud by the White House propaganda apparatus, do not alter the basis of the Reagan government's previous obstructionist approach. Even in the view of the U.S. press, the administration is seeking not to achieve progress at the Geneva talks, but to gain Congress' approval for its military programs, and to lull the West European public on the eve of the deployment of the new U.S. missiles there.

As THE WASHINGTON POST points out, the Reagan initiative is nothing less than a way of further building up strength under the slogan of arms reduction.

In the view of Congressman Simon, in practice this proposal boils down to the removal from the arsenals of weapons that are less powerful, less accurate, and less effective and their replacement with more powerful, accurate, and effective weapons.

Congressman AuCoin remarked ironically that the President receives his MX missiles, and Congress receives his statement about a sincere desire for arms control.

Congressional Critics Being 'Lulled'

LD062300 Moscow World Service in English 2110 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Text] The U.S. mass media have a lot to say about the so-called new flexible approach adopted by President Reagan to the Soviet-American talks in Geneva on the limitation and reduction of strategic weapons. Here is a commentary from APN observer Spartak Beglov:

President Reagan made his proposals after he had secured congressional approval of a major buildup of strategic weapons, through the manufacture of MX, Midgetmen and Trident missiles. It seems that the president is signing documents on increasing nuclear arsenals with one hand and proposals for limiting arsenals of nuclear weapons with the other.

The so-called new initiative of the U.S. President is obviously designed to lull his congressional critics and mislead the world public into believing that America is pious for peace.

One might think that the President is really proposing a good thing. He says that two old nuclear warheads should be dismantled for each new one installed. You may think that if the overall number of warheads is decreased, the war danger would decline correspondingly; but this is not so.

Firstly, the proposals of the U.S. President do not preclude a further improvement of nuclear weapons or the development of new generations of such weapons.

Secondly, new warheads may have a higher yield and be more accurate than the old ones; and in that case, one new warhead would be much more dangerous than two old warheads scrapped. Besides, those who will get more accurate weapons may be tempted to deliver a first nuclear strike and get away with it.

All this flows directly from Mr Reagan's proposals.

The Soviet Union, on the other hand, has proposed that nuclear arsenals be frozen and that the development and testing of new nuclear weapons be halted and banned. After that, 25-percent reductions could be effected in the strategic weapons of the Soviet Union and the United States. These reductions should not be confined to the ground-launched missiles, which would be to Washington's advantage. They should cover all the components of the strategic forces, that is, the ground-launched missiles, aircraft, and submarines.

The United Nations received a message from the Soviet foreign minister, Andrey Gromyko, on the day when President Reagan's proposal was announced. In his message Andrey Gromyko proposed once again to all nuclear powers that an agreement be reached on freezing nuclear weapons, abandoning the deployment of new nuclear weapons, and imposing a moratorium on all tests of nuclear warheads and delivery vehicles.

That was Moscow's response to President Reagan. The head of the U.S. Administration is proposing that a quick step should end the arms race, being replaced by a slower and more complicated tango that would push the partners to the brink of a nuclear precipice anyway.

The Soviet Union, on the other hand, is calling for a stop now and moves back toward common sense and the outlawing of nuclear war.

U.S. Arms Obsolescence 'Refuted'

PM061211 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Oct 83 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "A Deliberate Distortion of the Facts"]

[Text] Washington, 2 Oct -- The Reagan administration's claims that the United States is "lagging behind" the USSR in the military sphere are merely "strategic myths" intended to "justify" the White House's mighty program to "rearm America." This is the gist of an article by A. Frye, eminent expert in the strategic arms sphere and director of the Council for International Relations, published in THE WASHINGTON POST today.

Accusing official Washington of deliberately distorting the facts, the author refutes the administration's claims that U.S. strategic forces are "obsolete" compared with their Soviet equivalents and that the USSR's strategic armaments are a "much greater threat" to the United States than U.S. strategic armaments are to the Soviet Union, as well as its claim that in the past 20 years the United States "has sharply reduced unilaterally" its strategic capability. Each of these claims, the expert stresses, is "false and misleading." Even according to the data of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff A. Frye writes, there is "approximate parity" between the United States and the Soviet Union in the military sphere.

Also false are President Reagan's statements about the U.S. desire to "considerably reduce arms levels on a fair and balanced basis" at the arms control talks. Privately, Frye, notes, even many of the President's closest aides admit that the proposals put forward by the United States "will not serve as material for negotiations" with the USSR.

START DELEGATIONS MEET IN GENEVA 6 OCT

LD061413 Moscow TASS in English 1323 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Text] Geneva October 6 TASS -- A full-delegation meeting was held here today at the Soviet-U.S. strategic arms limitation and reduction talks.

DESTABILIZING NATURE OF CRUISE MISSILES EXAMINED

LD060908 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Text] At the strategic arms limitation talks the American side declared that the Soviet ground-based intercontinental ballistic missiles are the main destabilizing factor, whereas American missiles, for some reason which is difficult to understand, are not. Moreover they even help [word indistinct] the international situation. Aleksey Vasiliyev elaborates, and this is what he writes:

Whenever cruise missiles are discussed it is usually said that these are slow-moving missiles. It takes them hours to reach a target. For this reason alone it is claimed that these weapons are unable to destabilize the situation. While developing them the Pentagon has arrived at the conclusion that these missiles present a certain number of qualities fitting well its military concept. First of all, the cruise missile is a powerful weapon that equals in its striking capacity about 15 or 17 bombs dropped on Hiroshima or Nagasaki. It is not so costly as other weapons and can therefore easily be put in serial production. Its small size allows making its production, storage, and transportation secret so that no means of international control can spot the place of deployment of such missiles and their real numbers. And finally, this is a missile that can be equipped with various charges.

Whenever a missile is considered as a destabilizing factor, it usually implies that this missile can be used as a first-strike weapon. It may be that officials of the American Administration are right when they claim that cruise missiles cannot be used as first-strike weapons. Of course they are not [right]. Let's see why. First of all, with the accumulation of nuclear arsenals the first-strike concept itself has changed. Today first-strike targets include not only objectives capable of changing their location in one way or another but also objectives that cannot be hidden from a first-strike attack even in a matter of hours, and (?consequently) the speed of a missile in this case is of secondary importance. Secondly, cruise missiles can be moved very close to the frontier, which Washington intends to do, planning to start deploying 464 cruise missiles in Western Europe as of December this year. The British newspaper DAILY TELEGRAPH claims that 20 such missiles have already been brought to the Greenham Common base in Britain.

Thirdly, cruise missiles can be launched by different launching devices, and thanks to that they can fly over different trajectories which makes their timely detection difficult. Fourthly, their altitude is very low and on the strength of this factor they can be spotted, despite their slow speed, only as they approach the warning radars. And finally, the United States is now working on the development of supersonic cruise missiles. All the above listed factors make cruise missiles an extremely destabilizing weapon.

The Soviet Union tried on many occasions to include cruise missiles (?in) various talks dealing with the limitation of strategic arms. A certain gain was secured during the SALT II talks within the framework of a protocol to the treaty, when the area of the use of cruise missiles was limited partially, as was their range. But as is known, the treaty was not ratified by the American side. Later the Soviet Union proposed repeatedly to mutually renounce the use of this weapon. Seeking a unilateral nuclear superiority, the United States turned such proposals down. It would be logical to ask at this point -- will things improve in the world when cruise missiles become an indispensable part of war arsenals? The Soviet Union believes that there is an imperative need (?for) to ban them altogether before they become widespread.

U.S. SEEN STALLING INF TALKS UNTIL DEPLOYMENT

LD070242 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1945 GMT 6 Oct 83

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Vladimir Dunayev]

[Text] At the very beginning of this review I should like to cite something said by Albert Einstein. Thirty years ago he said the following: In the final analysis any peaceful coexistence of people rests first and foremost on mutual trust and only then on fear of the courts, the police and punishment; this applies both to individuals and to nations; trust itself is founded on the relationship between what one gives and what one takes. In common-sense language the famous scientist expressed the truth that any coexistence should be based on mutual trust, and this is built on the ability not only to take but to give and to find solutions acceptable to both sides.

For 2 years now Soviet-American talks have been under way in Geneva on the very acute and burning issue of reducing nuclear armaments in Europe, and what is the case? Our country and our delegations in Geneva have been seeking mutually acceptable solutions on an honest and fair basis and seeking solutions which would not infringe on anyone's legitimate interests. You and I, comrades, have witnessed all along more and more new initiatives and proposals by our government and new shifts in the position of the Soviet delegation, as the diplomats put it.

Over these 2 years it has also become clear that our partners in the Geneva talks, as was said in Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov's statement, are by no means there to achieve an accord. They have a different task, that of drawing out the time and then setting about the deployment of Pershing II ballistic missiles and long-range cruise missiles in Western Europe. They are not particularly concealing this.

Nor is any desire evident on the American side to seriously begin to solve the problem of limiting and reducing strategic armaments, the problem on which talks have just resumed in Geneva. The diagnosis of the sickness on the other side of the ocean is well-known and established. It is an attempt to secure a position of dominance in the world for the United States without consideration for the interests of other countries and peoples. The means for implementing this is an unbridled build-up of its military potential.

WITHDRAWAL OF TACTICAL WEAPONS CONSIDERED 'GIMMICK'

LD062139 Moscow TASS in English 2114 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Text] Brussels October 6 TASS -- NATO is contemplating another propaganda gimmick which is clearly meant to deceive public opinion. a group of NATO experts met here on Wednesday under the chairmanship of Richard Perle, U.S. assistant secretary of defence, to discuss a report on "the withdrawal of part of tactical nuclear weapons from European countries" in connection with the planned deployment of new U.S. medium-range missiles there. The report will be submitted for approval by ministers of the NATO countries who will gather in Canada late this month to attend a session of the Nuclear Planning Group.

The announcement of this plan, it is believed in NATO circles in Brussels, would help weaken the adverse effect of the U.S. side's frustration of Geneva talks and the start of deployment of Pershing II's and cruise missiles. Said the British newspaper FINANCIAL TIMES: "NATO can make maximum political capital out of the decision."

But even today many observers admit that the planned cuts (which, incidentally, do not provide for any international or public verification) are devoid of any practical significance since they will cover only hopelessly obsolete types of weapons -- missiles, shells, bombs and mines manufactured as far back as the 1960s. "Some of these types of weapons have lost their military efficiency," the news agency FRANCE PRESS observed. The authoritative London newspaper TIMES was even more specific on this score, by remarking: "Weapons of this sort (nuclear artillery shells and small nuclear bombs) could, in fact, be almost as dangerous for those using them as they would be to those being attacked by them."

While palming off its renunciation of the useless military lumber onto European and world public as a "goodwill gesture", Washington is in the same breath insisting on its replacement with the latest conventional weapons so that it will be able to thrust another round of the arms race on its NATO partners.

SOVIET UN RESOLUTION AGAINST NUCLEAR WAR TOUTED

LD062208 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Text] The Soviet delegation at the UN General Assembly session has submitted a new proposal aimed at strengthening universal peace. Here is a news commentary. Political observer Aleksandr Zholkver is at the microphone:

At present, the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community regard the prevention of nuclear war as the paramount goal of their foreign policy. After all, nuclear war is now the main threat. Eminent scientists and authoritative military specialists unanimously warn that if nuclear war breaks out, it will be the greatest tragedy for mankind. It will lead to the death of billions of people and will turn our planet into a lifetime desert. In spite of this, Pentagon and NATO staffs are drawing up military doctrines which envisage the waging of atomic war and even the protraction of such a war. It is well-known that the United States twice dropped atomic bombs on Japanese cities. The U.S. Brookings Institution says that on 19 occasions since the war, Washington has quite seriously considered the question of using nuclear weapons. When you consider that recently the recklessness of the aggressive forces has particularly increased -- evidence of this is the provocation involving the South Korean aircraft, for example -- it is not difficult to see how greatly the danger of atomic war has also increased.

The Soviet Union is striving to place a barrier on the path to nuclear catastrophe. Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko proposed that the question of condemning nuclear war should be included on the agenda of the current UN General Assembly session as an important and urgent question. The Soviet delegation submitted a specific draft declaration which decisively and unreservedly condemns nuclear war forever as the most monstrous crime against the peoples. The formulation of any doctrines intended to justify nuclear war as permissible is declared to be a criminal act. The adoption of such a declaration by the world community would impede the actions of those who are prepared to use nuclear weapons first. I remind you that for its part the Soviet Union has already undertaken to renounce such actions. And our country proposes that the condemnation of nuclear war should be reinforced by practical steps to curb the nuclear arms race. At the same United Nations session the Soviet Union proposed that the questions of a freeze on all nuclear arsenals should be examined. I add that at the Geneva talks the USSR advocated the radical reduction of both strategic and medium-range nuclear armaments.

As Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov's statement points out, one cannot look at the world in the nuclear age through the prism of narrow, egotistical interests. Responsible statesmen have but one choice: to do all in their power to prevent a nuclear catastrophe.

UN 'Welcomes' Soviet Proposals

LD061852 Moscow World Service in English 1410 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Text] The Soviet Union has proposed that a number of important and urgent issues be included in the agenda of the current session of the United Nations General Assembly. Here is a commentary from our observer, Leonid Krichevskiy:

Among the acute and complex problems of our time there is one that is of particular concern for all nations: how to protect our planet against nuclear war and contain the increasingly dangerous arms race. Nuclear war, if it broke out, would be a great tragedy for humanity. It would claim the lives of billions of people. To count that nuclear war can be limited, that someone will survive and will save himself, is an illusion too. If the flame of nuclear war flares up it won't spare any state. In such an alarming international situation that has arisen, due to actions by imperialist forces, the Soviet Union has been resolutely pursuing the course towards removing the threat of nuclear war. This is the main trend in its foreign policy, and its initiatives at the current General Assembly session pursue just this aim.

The Soviet Union proposed that the issue of denouncing nuclear war be included in the session's agenda. It believes that the General Assembly should firstly denounce such a war as the most heinous of crimes that could be committed against nations. Secondly, the Soviet Union suggests that the United Nations member-countries condemn as criminal acts of the development, introduction, spread and propaganda of political and military doctrines called upon to justify the first use of nuclear war in general as admissible.

Closely related is another Soviet proposal at the session, the issue of freezing nuclear armaments by the states possessing them. Such a measure presupposes the termination of building up all the components of nuclear arsenals, the renunciation of deploying new kinds and types of nuclear arms and a moratorium on testing nuclear weapons. It would be desirable if all nuclear powers would undertake nuclear freezing simultaneously, but the Soviet Union believes the USSR and the United States should do so first.

The session was also presented with a Soviet proposal to conclude a treaty banning the use of force in and from outer space against the earth. The Soviet concept in the field is that outer space must not be allowed to be turned into a source of military danger at which U.S. military programs are aimed. It should remain free of any weapons.

The initiative the Soviet Union tabled at the current UN General Assembly logically follows its principled course in foreign policy and the proposals it has advanced in recent years. The Soviet Union has been taking care not only of its own security and the security of the socialist community states but also of the security of all nations.

Speakers of many countries at the session have been welcoming the Soviet proposals as constructive and quite feasible with a reasonable approach and goodwill.

SOCIALIST TV CONFERENCE HELD IN BERLIN 29-30 SEP

PM051443 Moscow TRUD in Russian 1 Oct 83 p 3

[Own correspondent S. Buneyev report: "Trade Unions' Duty"]

[Text] Berlin, 30 Sep -- A conference of leaders of socialist countries' trade union centers was held 29 through 30 September in the GDR's capital, Berlin.

Leaders of the trade union centers of Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Cuba, Mongolia, Romania, the Soviet Union, and Czechoslovakia, as well as representatives of Poland's trade union organizations discussed trade unions' problems and tasks arising from the aggravated world situation and the situation in the international trade union movement, and laid down joint measures.

They appealed to trade unions and all working people of Europe -- in the situation which has been created -- to step up the struggle for peace and do everything in their power to avert nuclear catastrophe in Europe and throughout the world.

Also taking part in the work of the conference were the general secretary of the WFTU and representatives of other WFTU European member organizations.

A conference of the WFTU commission for Europe with the participation of leading figures of the WFTU's European member trade union centers has been held in the GDR capital, Berlin. They discussed topical questions of the European trade union movement and the tasks arising from them and also questions of cooperation among trade unions of various orientations and international affiliations.

In connection with the intentions of NATO's most reactionary circles to deploy medium-range U.S. missiles in West Europe in a few weeks' time, they emphasized trade unions' responsibility in the struggle for peace, disarmament, and the limitation of arms, primarily nuclear arms.

The WFTU general secretary took part in the work of the conference.

SOVIET ARMS PROPOSALS SUPPORTED BY UN DELEGATES

LD061838 Moscow TASS in English 1332 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Text] New York October 6 TASS -- The new Soviet initiatives on averting the threat of nuclear war and strengthening peace, advanced at the 38th session of the U.N. General Assembly, have evoked broad response within the international community. As noted here, they confirm the USSR's principled foreign policy permeated with genuine concern for the fate of mankind.

Stefan Olszowski, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' party and foreign affairs minister of Poland, stressed that implementation of the Soviet proposals will become a concrete step towards eliminating the nuclear menace. These proposals set the tone at the current session contrary to the attempts of the forces which seek to impose confrontation on the world forum. The USSR consistently favours the termination of the arms race and improvement of the political climate. Its position at the United Nations confirms the USSR's adherence to its principled peaceful line. The Soviet course is of particular importance in the present-day tense international situation when the U.S. Administration has launched an unprecedented arms race and seeks to gain military-strategic superiority over the Warsaw Treaty states by stationing new nuclear weapons in Western Europe.

We welcomed the new important initiatives of the Soviet Union with a feeling of profound satisfaction, said Javier Chamorro Mora, Nicaragua's permanent representative to the United Nations. They are directed at strengthening universal peace. We believe that it is possible to avoid nuclear war. Such is also the essence of the new Soviet initiative on a nuclear freeze. The United States, to whom this appeal is primarily directed, must, at last, heed the voice of reason and stop the mad race of nuclear armaments and its "gunboat diplomacy" in various parts of the globe.

'Abdallah Salah al-Ashtal permanent representative of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen to the United Nations, described the Soviet delegation's statement as well-reasoned and highly responsible. The USSR demonstrated once again its strict adherence to the consolidation of international peace, security and disarmament. The new Soviet initiatives convincingly show that the Soviet Union adopts a serious attitude to problems of disarmament and peace, whereas imperialist circles whip up military hysteria and show no interest in genuine disarmament.

The Soviet Union showed once again its great interest in peace, stressed Algeria's permanent representative to the United Nations Hadj Mohamed Sahnun. This is natural for the country which lost more than twenty million people during World War Two. The Soviet proposals are important and positive. The international community welcomes the idea of a nuclear freeze.

The initiatives advanced by the Soviet delegation, said Clovis Maksud, permanent observer of the League of Arab States at the United Nations, acquire especially positive significance against the background of the accelerating arms race, and meet the most profound aspirations of peoples. This is a very important contribution to the discussion of disarmament issues.

UN ENDORSES PROPOSAL TO DISCUSS CENTRAL AMERICA

LD062255 Moscow TASS in English 2228 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Text] New York October 6 TASS -- The U.N. General Assembly's full-scale meeting today endorsed the Nicaraguan-sponsored proposal for including the issue of the situation in Central America on the agenda of the 38th session.

As indicated by speeches by many delegations in the general political debate at the session, the crisis in that region has aroused grave concern all over the world. The United States' overt interference in the affairs of Central American countries and its financing, training and armament of counter-revolutionaries of every stripe are seen as an impudent challenge to the right of Central American nations to decide their destinies themselves. The bloody operations by the C.I.A., which has got tens of millions of dollars in outlays for acts of subversion, are a cause of anger to all.

The United States and its allies, Central American dictatorships, opposed the inclusion of an additional item on the session's agenda.

AFGHAN FOREIGN MINISTER ADDRESSES UN

LD062101 Moscow TASS in English 1915 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Text] New York 6 October TASS -- Shah Mohammad Dost, minister of foreign affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, has highly appreciated the Soviet peaceful policy. Addressing today the 38th session of the U.N. General Assembly, he said: "The constructive and realistic proposals of the Soviet Union on the limitation of nuclear weapons in Europe, its unilateral declaration not to be the first to use nuclear weapons and the recent proposals put forward by the general secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU, Y.V. Andropov, have received the overwhelming support of the international community.

We reaffirm our full support to those initiatives as well as to the proposal of the Warsaw Treaty member-countries that a treaty on mutual non-use of military force and maintaining relations of peace be concluded between them and the NATO treaty member-states", he pointed out.

Shah Mohammad Dost further said: "The unfortunate reality of the continued undeclared imperialist and reactionary war being waged against my people, mainly from the territory of Pakistan, constitutes the stumbling block for concluding an agreement on the basis of which, future relationships of our countries will be founded. This unholy war which is in fact a regional extension of the global imperialist plot to destabilize and subdue independent and sovereign nations and to force them into imperialist orbit.

"Losses suffered by our people since the beginning of the undeclared war (?against our revolution are of enormous) proportions", he went on. As a result of the subversive activities of the counter-revolutionary bands exported mainly from Pakistan, half of all schools in the country, 50 per cent of our hospitals, 14 per cent of public transport motor vehicles, 75 per cent of all communication lines and a number of hydro-electric and thermal power installations of the country and other public facilities have been destroyed. Their total cost to our economy comes to some 24 billion afghania and amounts to half of the total development investment made in twenty years prior to 27 April 1978 revolution".

The minister of foreign affairs of Afghanistan put on record his government's sincere appreciation of the efforts of the secretary-general of the United Nations and his representatives aimed at normalizing the (?situation in) Afghanistan.

"Despite the complexity of the issues involved, and in view of the present format of negotiations, tangible progress has been made in the course of the process of negotiations", he said.

"As is obvious, armed interference against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan from the territory of Pakistan is the root cause of the problems around Afghanistan. It is therefore the cessation of this interference which should constitute the main purpose of the negotiations. With the solution of this aspect of the problem [words indistinct] securing reliable international guarantees on the non-resumption of interference, conditions would prevail which will facilitate the return of the Afghans temporarily living beyond our frontiers", he pointed out.

"Hotbeds of tension and trouble spots throughout the world have been further inflamed by a higher profile of imperialist military presence, particularly of the U.S. imperialism, that tends to internationalise some internal, bilateral or regional problems. There is hardly any place in the world where the ominous presence of the imperialist interventionist forces did not result in the escalation of threat to the security and stability of the countries in those regions", he said.

"The threat of a nuclear war has never been more pertinent as it seems under the present state of international relations. The horrendous doctrines of 'security through force', 'negotiating from strength', 'limited or protracted nuclear war' were the predominant shadows hanging over the life of our planet during the last year. Threat to very survival of human race is ever more visible particularly in the light of the present U.S. Administration's policy of re-armament and all-out confrontation", Shah Mohammad Dost stressed.

The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, as a member of a family of nations, who will inevitably become innocent victims of a nuclear world war, cannot but vehemently condemn the militaristic course adopted by the U.S. Administration, he said.

U.S. 'EXPLOITS' INTERNATIONAL BANK, IMF

PMO61047 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Oct 83 First Edition p 5

[Veniamin Shurygin "Commentator's Column": "Dictating Terms"]

[Text] The annual session of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the IMF was held in Washington. It took place in an atmosphere of sharp disagreements reflecting the growth in economic contradictions between the leading capitalist powers, and also of the developing countries' dissatisfaction at the policy of the West and primarily of the United States which exploits these international credit organizations for its own purposes.

According to IMF data, in the year that has elapsed the sum total of the loans granted by the capitalist world's banks to other countries fell to \$95 billion as opposed to \$165 billion in 1981. Yet credit needs, especially in the developing countries, had increased. Thus their total foreign debt at the end of 1982 was over \$600 billion. Current payments on loans and credits alone had reached \$100 billion, which represents one-fifth of these states' entire export earnings.

Exploiting the debtor countries' disastrous situation, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the IMF have stiffened their terms for obtaining credit. These include, for instance, such demands as a wage freeze; spending cuts on social projects; a reduction in subsidies to state enterprises; watering down or doing away with governmental control over the activities of multinational monopolies and so forth. All this is a heavy burden on the shoulders of the working people and to all intents and purposes constitutes unceremonious interference in these countries internal affairs.

The present IMF and International Bank for Reconstruction and Development forum was used by the U.S. Administration to propagandize its own, to put it bluntly, original views on the problems of world economic development. In essence they boil down to the idea that the member countries of these organizations (and there are today around 150 of them) should, in Washington's opinion, through their common efforts drag the U.S. economy out of the crisis. This, it is said, will then automatically entail an improvement in the whole system of the world's capitalist economy. Washington therefore recommends that its Western partners come to terms with the American banks' unjustifiably high interest rates for credit, and the dollar's overpriced exchange rate. It is fully understandable that the participants at the meeting gave these recommendations a cool reception and demanded the elimination of the imbalance that leads to an outflow of capital from other countries into the United States, and an increase in the developing countries' burden of debt.

The whole course of the discussions at the session showed that the crisis in the capitalist world's foreign exchange and financial system is continuing. The United States continues to try to use its partners to put its financial affairs in order.

IAEA BOARD MEETS TO DISCUSS NUCLEAR WEAPONS

LD061026 Moscow TASS in English 1000 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Text] Vienna October 6 TASS -- A scheduled session of the board of governors of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) opened here today. The session will review the current operations of the agency including the further tightening of the regime of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons.

COMPARISON OF USSR ARMS FREEZE PROPOSAL

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 6 October carried in its First Edition on pages 4 and 5 text of a speech read to the UN General Assembly by O.A. Troyanovskiy, deputy head of the Soviet delegation and USSR permanent representative at the United Nations. The PRAVDA report has been compared with the TASS version published in the 5 October Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, pages CC 1-14, revealing the following variations:

The PRAVDA version begins: New York, 5 Oct -- O.A. Troyanovskiy, deputy head of the Soviet delegation and USSR permanent representative at the United Nations, has read out the text of a statement at the UN General Assembly plenary session which says:

"Mr President!

Esteemed delegates!

Today there...(picking up fourth paragraph, line one, changing date, rewording.

Page CC 1, ninth paragraph, line two in PRAVDA reads: ...international atmosphere to suit their pathological ambitions... (substituting "suit" for "pursue")

Antepenultimate paragraph, line one in PRAVDA reads: ...the situation which is now taking shape, the task of... (rewording)

Page CC 2, third paragraph, line three in PRAVDA reads: ...components of armaments one considers, each of them... (substituting "one considers" for "there are")

Fourth paragraph, last line in PRAVDA reads: ...three times over.

Heated battles of words... (picking up fifth paragraph, substituting "heated" for "pitched")

Page CC 3, eighth paragraph, line two in PRAVDA reads: ...to rule the affairs of the world. Yet how... (supplying "the affairs of")

Tenth paragraph, penultimate and final lines in PRAVDA read: (Collected Works, Vol 38, p 50)

Since the Great... (picking up eleventh paragraph, substituting volume and page numbers in the footnote)

Penultimate paragraph, line one reads in PRAVDA: ...a lot of diffuse talk that the... (substituting "diffuse" for "winding")

Page CC 4, fifth paragraph, lines three and four in PRAVDA read: ...into accepting a capitulatory agreement. The state... (substituting "capitulatory" for "humiliating")

Page CC 6, third paragraph, line one reads in PRAVDA: ...Afghanistan, and I stress the external aspect... substituting "stress" for "am referring to")

Fifth paragraph, penultimate line: ...being made to pit ASEAN states against... (substituting "pit" for "put")

Page CC 8, ninth paragraph, lines three and four in PRAVDA read: ...these plans would fatally affect the entire... (substituting "fatally" for "adversely")

Page CC 9, sixth paragraph, last line in PRAVDA reads: ...possessed by NATO.

"In brief, what... (picking up seventh paragraph, repunctuating)

Seventh paragraph, last line in PRAVDA reads: ...as something new." The unacceptability of... (picking up eighth paragraph, supplying double quotemarks)

Page CC 14, last paragraph in PRAVDA reads: ...about their future (applause). (supplying "applause" notation)

COMPARISON OF GROMYKO PROPOSAL ON NUCLEAR WAR

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 October carries in its first edition on page 4 a letter from Andrey Gromyko, USSR minister of foreign affairs, to J. Perez de Cuellar, UN secretary general. The PRAVDA report has been compared to the TASS version published in the 5 October Soviet Union Daily REPORT, pages CC 14-16, revealing the following variations:

The PRAVDA version begins: Letter from First Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and USSR Minister of Foreign Affairs A.A. Gromyko to UN Secretary General J. Perez de Cuellar

Esteemed Mr Secretary General,

The Soviet Union... (picking up the fourth paragraph, supplying PRAVDA opening passage)

Page CC 15, second paragraph, line three, in PRAVDA reads: ...unleashing nuclear war and the possibility of emerging victorious from it. Any thoughts of unleashing nuclear war are criminal and must be subjected to the most... (adding elements, rewording)

Sixth paragraph, penultimate and final lines in PRAVDA read: ...the General Assembly.

A Gromyko, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, USSR minister of foreign affairs

Draft Declaration of the UN General Assembly

Condemnation of Nuclear War

The General Assembly

EXPRESSING ALARM [words in uppercase published in boldface] at the... (adding elements, indicating boldface)

Page CC 16, in point two of the draft declaration, PRAVDA encloses the words "legitimacy" and "admissibility" in line three in double quotation marks.

PRAVDA additionally uses boldface in the following places:

The phrase "calling attention" in penultimate paragraph, line one of page CC 15;

The word "convinced" in the final paragraph, line one of page CC 15;

The clause "Resolutely, unconditionally and for all times condemns" on page CC 16, first paragraph, line one;

The word "declares" on page CC 16, second paragraph, line one;

And the clause "calls upon all states" on page CC 16, third paragraph, line one.

CORRECTION TO ANDROPOV COMMENTS ON ARMS ISSUES

The following correction pertains to the item published under the headline "Andropov Comments on Arms Issues, PRC Ties" on pages CC 1-3 of the 29 August Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

Page CC 2, second paragraph, last line should read: ...terms of the charges of them. (substituting "charges" for "warheads")

ANDROPOV STATEMENT HITS U.S. 'HOSTILE CAMPAIGN'

PM051549 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Oct 83 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "The Time Has Come To Wake Up..."]

[Text] New York, 4 Oct -- "Success of a Bankrupt" -- Under this headline THE NEW YORK TIMES has published an article criticizing the hostile campaign unleashed by the Reagan administration against the USSR in the wake of the provocation involving the South Korean aircraft. It reads, in part: The administration used the incident with the aircraft to intensify the anti-Soviet campaign and secured congressional approval for a number of new arms systems. However, at the apogee of this policy it has become clear that it has bankrupted itself.

Yu. V. Andropov's statement on relations with the United States was the event that cooled Washington's ardor. Appending his personal signature to that statement, the Soviet leader described the present administration's policy as invariably hostile and made it clear that there is no point in having dealings with such an administration.

This statement arouses concern for quite understandable reasons. It is one thing to sermonize on the "depravity of the Soviet system," and quite another thing to wake up and realize that the leaders of another power no longer believe that there is any point in discussing with you questions that relate to the fate of mankind. The Reagan administration has suddenly become aware of this danger.

ISRAELI DOWNING OF LIBYAN AIRLINER RECALLED

PM061023 Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 5 Oct 83 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "United States Manipulates Information; an Article in JEUNE AFRIQUE"]

[Text] Paris, 4 Oct -- The magazine JEUNE AFRIQUE, published in Paris, carried an article that exposes the Washington administration's clumsy attempts to delude public opinion in connection with the destruction of the Libyan passenger airliner shot down by an Israeli fighter. The article says in particular:

"Following the destruction of the Boeing civilian airliner, which resulted in the death of a large number of innocent passengers, State Department officials in Washington concluded that this was a case primarily of a tragic 'incident', reflecting the 'nervousness that prevails in this region of the world.' The American Republican Administration, while demanding 'explanations', deemed it necessary to state that the visit that the leader of that country (Israel -- editor's note) was due to pay to the United States in the following few days would not be canceled or postponed."

This is a quotation from the AFP report on U.S. reaction to the destruction of the Libyan Boeing airliner shot down by an Israeli fighter 21 February 1973, which resulted in the death of 106 civilians, including 4 French crew members.

The foreign leader, received 6 days later by the U.S. President, was none other than Israel's Prime Minister Golda Meir.

On that occasion, the magazine writes, the United States did not talk of a "crime", nor of "mass reprisals", nor of "barbarity", and even less of "state terrorism." Nor did they dream even for a minute of closing their airports or their allies' airports to the Israeli airline El Al. And soon this somber "incident" was completely forgotten.

But if a "case" exists, if a scandalous incident has happened, and if ethics and international rules of behavior have been violated, this applies to the dishonesty, cynicism, and hypocrisy with which the United States -- and a considerable part of the Western press with it -- manipulates information.

Let us go back 10 years: The events are worth recalling in all their detail. The compass on the Libyan Arab Airline's Boeing 727, flying from Tripoli to Cairo via Benghazi, stopped working. The pilot thought he was 40 km from Cairo when he had already crossed the Suez Canal and entered the airspace over Sinai, which was then occupied by the Israelis. The Libyan airliner deviated only a few dozen kilometers from its course, probably less than 50 km and more likely no more than 15 km. Exactly 16 minutes elapsed between the instant when Israeli fighters detected it and the instant when they shot it down, during which time the pilot, having discovered his error, had turned back.

Ten years ago the Libyan Boeing airliner, JEUNE AFRIQUE goes on to note, was shot down in broad daylight, at 1411 precisely, and Israeli leaders admitted that their fighter had approached so close to the airliner that it almost touched it and that the pilots saw that it was a civilian airliner.

"The leaders of the Israeli state," the magazine writes, "said in justification, that they were afraid that this airliner was stuffed with explosives and that it might fall on an Israeli city." But in that case, journalists asked, since the aircraft did not even try to approach any Israeli city, since it turned back and was heading for the Suez Canal, and since, according to the Israeli pilot who shot down the aircraft, it was less than 1 minute's flight time from Egyptian-controlled territory, why was it not allowed to fly off? "I still believe that we had to act exactly as we did," D. Elazar, chief of General Staff of the Israeli Army, said.

Already on 26 February 1973, the article stresses, when the victims of the catastrophe were still unburied, America received G. Meir. That day the press reported the results of the first investigation following discovery of the Libyan airliner's "black box": The French pilot believed to the very end that he was on Egyptian-controlled territory and -- even more terrible -- it was proved that the Israeli pilots did not fire any warning shots. The airliner was downed with the first shot!

SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA EXCERPTS FLINT ARTICLE ON KAL

WA061830 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 23 September 1983 second edition publishes on page 5 an 1,100-word article entitled "'Unimplicated' Provocateurs," which excerpts Larry Flint's WASHINGTON POST "article" on the KAL incident. SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA prefaces the excerpts of the Flint "article" with the following paragraph:

"The provocation by American special services involving the South Korean airliner evoked stormy reaction throughout the world. After the Soviet Union irrefutably proved that this was a maneuver planned beforehand, voices were heard in the United States refuting the spurious version put forth by the White House. The American publisher and publicist Larry Flint had an article printed in THE WASHINGTON POST in which he affirms: 'Creating an appearance of "non-involvement" by the ruling circles of the United States in all manner of provocations has become a tradition in the foreign policy of the American authorities. Today we are publishing this article in abridged form.'"

AEROFLOT PLANE GROUNDED AT LONDON AIRPORT

LDO41504 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1418 GMT 4 Oct 83

[Text] A row blew up today over a Soviet airliner at Heathrow. And when the Aeroflot TU-62 jet tried to get out again to Moscow there was another argument. The British Airports Authority refused to let the 57 passengers through security controls because they said there was no way that the jet could be got away from a departure stand. British Airways staff who normally handle Aeroflot had refused to touch it following the shooting down of the Korean airliner, and refuellers had also refused to work on the airliner. An Aeroflot official said earlier today: "We will use reverse thrust on the jet engines so that we won't need a push back from a tug to get off the jetty. But the British Airports Authority said they feared windows might be broken if reverse thrust was used and said Aeroflot could not do it.

The bizarre affair began with British Airways being told the airliner was flying to Heathrow about two hours before it actually arrived. It was stuck at the end of the runway for an hour but a British Airports Authority spokesman said: "We decided that it had to be put on a stand for humanitarian reasons." He said it was feared that elderly passengers might be taken ill if they were stuck on the jet all through the night. A BA official said that when the airliner did not get on to the arrival stand the Russians took a set of engineering steps to get the passengers off and BA had to claim the steps back. The Aeroflot station manager who had started the day confidently claiming the flight would definitely be leaving for Moscow turned sour this afternoon and ordered pressmen out of his office. "There is no point in asking when we are flying -- ask British Airways."

Most of the 57 passengers transferred to other flights to get to Moscow by Budapest and Helsinki. The flight remained firmly grounded.

'Anti-Soviet Hysteria' Blamed

LDO60657 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 2000 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Text] The Soviet Aeroflot plane left London's Heathrow airport after being detained for nearly 24 hours because of the refusal of the ground personnel to service it in protest over the incident with the South Korean plane. And here is comment:

The Soviet aircraft was detained because the anti-Soviet atmosphere and anti-Soviet hysteria in Britain have been whipped up beyond any reasonable limit. Naturally many people who have found themselves in that atmosphere, as thick as the London fog on a bad day, have been misled. They are not to blame for the anti-Soviet provocation at Heathrow. It is their misfortune to have been misled into staging it. Lost in the anti-Soviet fog, they misaddressed their protest which should have been lodged with Washington. Men in Washington sent a South Korean passenger liner on a spy mission over Soviet territory, and they are to blame for the loss of the passengers on board the liner. The London fog takes some time to clear, but in the end it does. The fog of anti-Soviet propaganda is deliberately sustained because the Tory government needs it to hide from the public eye in its thick mist the furtive moves to airlift American cruise missiles to the American Air Force base in Greenham Common, built by the British. Courageous women are demonstrating outside that base to save the lives of their children and grandchildren and the lives of all children in Britain. They agree with the labor conference underway in Brighton that the deployment of cruise would automatically turn Britain into a nuclear target. The anti-Soviet demonstration at Heathrow is a demonstration against mutually beneficial cooperation and normalization of Soviet-British relations.

REAGAN ATTEMPTS TO 'DISTORT' SOVIET POLICY

LDO61348 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Text] Mr Reagan has made another attempt to distort the peaceful nature of Soviet policy. At a meeting with members of the ASSOCIATED PRESS agency he alleged that the USSR was compelled to hold the talks on medium-range missiles in Europe, though it is common knowledge that it was the Soviet Union which in 1980 suggested to begin these talks. By misconstruing the facts the U.S. President attempted to prove that the Soviet Union does not want to reduce its armaments. Analysts have noted that such statements can be issued only by those who are hopelessly unversed in politics or who purposely conceal the truth.

'CARIBBEAN INITIATIVE' TO 'ENSLAVE' C. AMERICA

LDO61553 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2325 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Text] Washington 6 Oct (TASS) -- A pompous ceremony was held in the White House on the occasion of the signing of the notorious "Caribbean Basin Initiative" bill. President R. Reagan spared no words in his speech in praising the plan for economic enslavement of the countries of Central America and the Caribbean Basin, carefully worked out by the U.S. Administration, which demagogically called it an example of "collective partnership for the attainment of peace, enlightenment and democracy."

In reality, the White House "initiative" is just a rehash of the famous "Monroe Doctrine," and is aimed at strengthening the U.S. military, political, and economic position in the strategically important region of the Caribbean Basin and at keeping in power pro-American (?repressive) [rest of sentence indistinct].

For these purposes it is planned to allocate \$350 million in the form of military and economic "aid" to the antipopular dictatorships of Haiti, Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador and others. At the same time the administration envisages a series of financial, commercial and other measures aimed at keeping the region in the role of an economic appendage of the American monopolies.

ILLINOIS RULING ON POLOVCHAK CASE ENDORSED

PM061310 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Oct 83 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Breaking the Law"]

[Text] Washington 4 Oct -- The Supreme Court of the State of Illinois has refused to review its previous ruling that 15-year-old Vladimir Polovchak must be returned to his parents -- Soviet citizens Mikhail and Anna Polovchak -- who were invited to the United States by relatives and subsequently returned home. The absolute illegality of the American authorities actions was thereby reaffirmed.

However, as the Illinois Supreme Court was forced to admit, the execution of its ruling that Vladimir be returned to his parents is blocked by the U.S. federal authorities' order banning him from leaving the United States. As is well known, in trying at all costs to prevent the return to the Soviet Union of the Polovchak family, who have learned from their own bitter experience all the "delights" of the notorious "American way of life," the U.S. authorities resorted to a vile provocation, first organizing Vladimir's "escape" from his parents, and then granting the boy, still a minor, "political asylum."

This inhuman action on the part of the authorities was assessed by the American Civil Liberties Union as a crude violation of the generally recognized norms of international law and the relevant clauses of the Helsinki Final Act, as well as of U.S. law itself. The resolution adopted by the Supreme Court on the State of Illinois in May 1983 points out, in particular, that the deprivation of Mikhail and Anna Polovchak of their parental rights is a violation of the legislation in force in the state "aimed at safeguarding and strengthening the family."

U.S. MILITARY APPROPRIATIONS BILL REVIEWED

PMO61442 Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 29 Sep 83 Second Edition p 3

[TASS Washington report: "For Military Purposes"]

[Text] Washington, 28 Sep -- Under pressure from the administration, which is fueling a militarist psychosis, Congress has approved a bill on military construction which allocates \$7.1 billion to the Pentagon for this purpose in fiscal 1984, which begins on 1 October, and has passed it on to President Reagan for signing.

This money, just like the lion's share of the vast sum of more than \$280 billion of overall military spending earmarked for the coming fiscal year, will be channelled mainly into the implementation of the military's large-scale programs for a sharp buildup of the U.S. nuclear missile potential and preparations for new military adventures abroad. Thus, UPI notes, in accordance with this bill, \$31.2 million will come under plans to build and deploy the new MX ICBM's. A total of \$12.8 million will go specifically toward modernizing the Warren U.S. Air Force Base in Wyoming where the Pentagon intends to deploy the first 100 such missiles, which have been assigned a special role in U.S. efforts to achieve military superiority over the Soviet Union. Only 2 weeks ago, the legislators, despite widespread protests among the U.S. public, expressed themselves in favor of allocating \$4.8 billion in the coming year for the purchase of the first consignment of 21 MX missiles, thus giving the "green light" to the implementation of this militarist program which threatens to set off a dangerous new round of the nuclear arms race.

The present bill also envisages the allocation of \$74.5 million to prepare bases in West Europe -- specifically Greenham Common in Britain and Comiso in Italy -- for deploying U.S. cruise missiles there. Large sums are being allocated to the construction of new, and the modernization of existing, military installations in strategically important parts of the world where the United States is expanding its military presence and setting up bridgeheads for the Rapid Deployment Force's interventionist operations. \$96.4 million is being assigned to prepare the Egyptian Ra's Banas base alone to receive these U.S. policing troops.

U.S. TO BUILD MORE INTELLIGENCE POSTS IN ARCTIC

LD061856 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Text] The United States intends in the near future to begin implementation of a large-scale program for the modernization and expansion of the network of its bases and radioelectronic intelligence posts in the Arctic. According to a report in THE WALL STREET JOURNAL, the Pentagon plans to build more than 52 additional strong-points and tracking posts. At present there are 31 American radioelectronic intelligence posts there.

WASHINGTON 'INSTIGATING' HOSTILITY TOWARD USSR

PMO61517 Moscow ZA RUBEZHOM in Russian No 40, 30 Sep-6 Oct (Signed to Press
29 Sep 83) p 1

[Editorial: "The Main Concern Is to Safeguard Peace"]

[Text] Each day brings proof that the struggle to safeguard peace and prevent a nuclear catastrophe is becoming a truly worldwide struggle by all the peoples. In the wake of the peace-loving forces, whose mighty nucleus consists of the socialist countries and working people's organizations, this struggle is being joined everywhere by the broad people's masses, political parties, eminent representatives of culture and the church, parliamentarians, and sober-minded statemen. There is an increasingly strong general belief that the peoples' struggle to reduce international tension is an urgent vital necessity in the present situation, where aggressively militarist U.S. circles have launched technological and psychological preparations for nuclear war.

The Washington Instigators

The danger of a tragic outcome is intensified by the fact that the feverish and multifaceted preparations for nuclear war by the United States and the NATO countries that obey it are camouflaged beneath a thick propaganda screen created by the powerful capitalist mass news media. In false laudatory tones they eulogize the "peacemaking" efforts of Washington and NATO -- which is totally subordinated to it -- whose sole occupation is supposedly concern for "disarmament" and the strengthening of the West's "security." They paint the Soviet Union in the blackest of colors for allegedly establishing such "military superiority" that it can "seize" West Europe in a day or just a few days or present it with "political demands" for either "capitulation" or "neutrality."

This deliberate lie, uttered now by the U.S. President, now by the British prime minister, now by FRG ministers or other officials, and constantly and daily repeated by the reactionary press, radio, and television, is calculated to fuel tension, fear, and enmity and hatred toward the Soviet Union in the same way that the German Nazis, Italian fascists, and Japanese militarists did on the eve of their military adventures.

Having cold-bloodedly sent the passengers on the South Korean spy plane to their possible death, the provocateurs prepared in advance to create a wave of anti-Soviet hysteria inside the United States and beyond its borders by any ways and means. They were checking whether it would be possible to use a large-scale provocation, which the CIA can easily organize, to cause an "explosion of indignation" in the country and in the allies' camp and create an atmosphere propitious for the unleashing of war. The experiment with the South Korean spy plane showed that such a provocation can be quite suitable for the advocates of nuclear war: Over 50 percent of Americans polled during the first few days, when no one knew anything about the incident involving the South Korean plane apart from the President's hastily concocted version, demanded harsh reprisals against the USSR, including the breaking of diplomatic relations, and some even demanded... a declaration of war. In this atmosphere the White House pushed through Congress the record new military budget without encountering the slightest objection.

The hypocrites and double-dealers in and around the White House, while fanning military psychosis, simultaneously feigned "restraint," this being what their propaganda accomplices perceived in the fact that Washington did not break off the Geneva talks and did not for the umpteenth time break newly signed trade agreements. The propagandists kept quiet about the total ending of even the paltry contacts and links that were still being maintained between the two countries.

But the main efforts of the present administration are aimed at arousing enmity toward the Soviet Union, setting the population of other states, mainly the NATO states, against the Russians -- the White House is obviously ignorant of the existence of other peoples on Soviet territory -- and stifling antiwar and anti-American feelings. To the detriment of their national interests, the governments of a number of NATO countries and of Japan have obediently carried out Washington's instructions and supported its vain propaganda attempts, hoping to dampen the antiwar movement by a wave of anti-Soviet hysteria.

In this atmosphere of hostility diligently and unscrupulously fanned by Washington, the U.S. President delivered at the UN General Assembly session a speech that was as hypocritical as it was crude. Repeating the word "peace" in different ways and preaching his "love of peace," the U.S. President went out of his way to sow mistrust, hostility, and hatred toward the Soviet Union. He accompanied his proclaimed desire to limit nuclear arms with such obscure and vague hints that the State Department was immediately forced to publish clarifications whose thrust boils down to the Russian proverb: The same old hash served in a different pot.

Although the obedient ministers in NATO countries, and in London and Bonn in particular, hastened to praise the U.S. President's latest propaganda trick as "positive" and "constructive" its true nature has already been discerned by even the least informed observers: as before, Washington is seeking failure at the Geneva talks and the speediest deployment of the new U.S. first-strike nuclear missiles meant for a surprise attack on the USSR and its allies.

By Joint Efforts

Despite the hysterical outcry from Washington, obligingly picked up in London, Bonn, Rome and Tokyo, the West Europeans did not fall for the provocation involving the South Korean spy plane. On the contrary, having appreciated how lightly Washington may provoke a major international crisis, the champions of peace and peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems stepped up their efforts to avert the threat of nuclear catastrophe and prevent the enemies of Europe from turning the European Continent into a battlefield for "limited" or "protracted" nuclear war. More and more people see more and more clearly that in stirring up West Europe, Japan, and certain other countries against the Soviet Union, the Washington warmongers are striving to implement their bellicose schemes against the socialist world mainly at the expense of the West Europeans and the Japanese, on their territory, and even through their agency.

The massive and active antiwar and antimissile demonstrations that have taken place in the last few days in a number of West European countries show that the determination to prevent the deployment of U.S. first-strike nuclear missiles is increasing as the time set by NATO for this approaches. More and more social groups are taking part in these demonstrations and events. Now it is no longer just trade unions and the parties linked with the working population, no longer just cultural workers, writers, and scientists, but also representatives of the bourgeois strata and certain rightwing party figures who are joining the all-peoples struggle.

The important turn by socialist parties toward a more active struggle to avert the threat of nuclear war in Europe is emerging increasingly clearly. Apart from the ruling Greek socialists and Swedish Social Democrats, who are opposed to the plans to deploy new U.S. nuclear missiles in Europe, the FRG Social Democrats are beginning to take an increasingly resolute position. Six land organizations of the Social Democratic Party have already demanded a rejection of the so-called two-track NATO solution without waiting for the completion of the Geneva talks, whose failure is predetermined by the behavior of Washington and of Bonn, London, and Rome, which support it.

The West European public welcomed with great attention the statement by Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. There has been a high assessment of and broad response to his statement: "All who today raise their voices against the insane arms race and in defense of peace can be assured that the policy of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries is aimed at achieving precisely these goals."

U.S. 'CAMPAIGN' TO MILITARIZE SPACE DECRIED

PM061422 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Oct 83 Morning Edition p 5

[Own correspondent L. Koryavin "Letter from Washington": "Orbits of the Cosmic Threats"]

[Text] The American military is beginning to feel hemmed in on earth. It is aiming for the heights beyond the clouds and searching for "living space" and "spheres of influence" deep in space. You will not find the "Milstar" constellation on any star map. But it features on the Pentagon's strategic maps.

"Milstar" is a so-called constellation of U.S. military satellites," NEWSWEEK writes, "that will be put into orbit to provide the President with the basic means of controlling the nuclear and conventional Armed Forces." The significance of satellites for the military command is common knowledge. The U.S. Army already makes active use of them for communications during "military presence abroad" actions. Military satellites are a major component in American plans for "star wars" in space. The space battlefield requires its own arsenals of weapons, and these are now being created in the United States at accelerated rates.

Recently the dangerous "smog" of the military drug has been hanging over American skyscrapers especially thickly. Alongside the other military programs, the question of the militarization of space is being actively debated in U.S. military and political circles. Washington today no longer depicts space weapons as "an exotic means of defense"; does without the hypocritical arguments about "defending American children in the 21st century"; and openly says: "The United States is preparing for the day when war may start in space." This was emphasized the other day by THE WASHINGTON POST.

The United States is moving away from the space "shield" theory propagandized by President Reagan toward sharpening a "first-strike" sword in space. Moreover, the military are not looking at the fate of children in the next century. They are building their dangerous plans with a view to the present century and are indifferent to the fate of whole generations. The same WASHINGTON POST quoted the words of Edward Aldridge, U.S. under secretary of the Air Force. "Whoever dominates in space," he said, "will dominate throughout the world too."

The generals are also creating a new military hierarchy -- a space hierarchy. The papers have published the insignia of the Space Command set up in the USAF. Its emblem is symbolic -- the glove literally covered by a sort of symbiosis of a strategic missile and the space shuttle. Soon a "Naval space group" will be formed too. And Congressman Kenneth Kramer of Colorado, who has links with the concerns building the "weapons of death," proposes setting up a single "U.S. military aerospace command."

The reference here to concerns is entirely apposite. Their "hierarchy" is distinguished by quite different insignia -- billion-dollar profits. And these are growing as the U.S. military programs increasingly supplant efforts for the peaceful exploration of space.

THE LOS ANGELES TIMES pointed to the "growing militarization of American activity in space to the detriment of the use of space for civilian and commercial purposes." And Professor (Uipis), who works at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, warns that "the use of space for peaceful purposes will wholly come to naught in the United States."

The transatlantic ideas of the military "use" of space are transformed into material activity by the military-industrial concerns that produce the deadly weapons and make billions in profits. When President Reagan made his appeal for the militarization of space, a representative of the New York company "Cyrus Lawrence" immediately printed on his firm's form the slogan "pennies from heaven." This was not simply a joke. The income of firms taking part in building space weapons has rocketed upward at a truly cosmic speed.

Today the Pentagon spends more on military systems for space than NASA. The term "military space budget" already features in the American press. Its assets total billions of dollars and, as THE WASHINGTON POST stressed, it is growing by 10 percent annually, which is higher than the indicators for any other U.S. military spending. There is also an extensive arsenal of systems with which the Pentagon intends to fill near-earth space, transferring the dangerous rounds of the arms race to space. "Interceptor spacedraft," "laser guns," orbiting "kamikaze" satellites, and "antimissile missiles" -- that is by no means a full list of the means whereby the United States is ready to achieve its imperial ambitions in the heights beyond the clouds.

The coils of the cosmic threats, we repeat, are enmeshed in the American press. They are on television screens and on the lips of politicians and military men. The major American papers recently featured articles on U.S. military goals in near-earth space. They reflect the intensity of the war psychosis that today affects the U.S. political and military apparatus. Hypocritical assurances about U.S. "defensive concepts" in space and the creation of a space "security shield" have dissolved in a rumble of threats.

One example: On literally the very day that the Soviet Union proposed including on the UN General Assembly's agenda the question "On Concluding a Treaty on Banning the Use of Force in Outer Space and From Space With Respect to the Earth," THE NEW YORK TIMES, which, incidentally, did not give a single mention to the new Soviet initiative, featured a large piece headlined "Antisatellite Weapons Ready For Testing."

The campaign for the militarization of space was mounted with new force as a result of the wave of chauvinism and shameless anticommunism unleashed in the United States after the failure of the South Korean Boeing 747's provocative incursion into USSR airspace. Incidentally, about the Boeing 747: Its technical qualities attracted the attention of the space-militarization strategists, and they included the plane in their arsenal of "star wars" weapons. The generals proposed getting off the ground a "combat spacecraft that would be fitted on the fuselage of a Boeing 747 liner and would then use its own rickets to fly into space and place its cargo in a near-earth orbit." They propose moving "command centers" into the earth's airspace, and they even intend "launching" the U.S. leadership into it during a "crisis situation." It is planned to accommodate this "flying White House," which, as the American magazine NEWSWEEK reported, will be "the President's airborne command post in a state of emergency," on board, again, a Boeing 747.

While drawing its arrows of expansion on the earth's surface the American military also looks to space, where the military-industrial complex is beginning a dangerous new round of the arms race. The Pentagon-planned raids on space are part of a broad U.S. strategic program aimed at achieving global superiority -- a program that Washington tries to hide behind the demagogic cloak of sermons on "peacemaking."

'BOOMERANG' EFFECT OF SANCTIONS OBSERVED

PM061332 Moscow TRUD in Russian 30 Sep 83 p 3

[Article by political observer Visarion Sisnev under the rubric "On a Theme of the Day": "A Boomerang Always Comes Back" -- passages in uppercase published in boldface are from readers' letters]

[Text] Everything was in confusion at the White House. Its denizens, especially its master, were talking utter nonsense. One moment he would assert that he wanted dialogue with the Soviet Union, the next he would ask pathetically whether it was possible to have any dealings at all with "those Russians," who forbid spy planes to overfly their territory. At one moment he would give his representative at the Madrid meeting a directive to sign the final document, which states in black and white that the United States, like the other participants, irrespective of their social and economic systems, is fully determined to develop all types of international cooperation, the next he would ostentatiously annul the agreement with the USSR on joint research in the sphere of transport opportunities and defer indefinitely the discussion of a number of bilateral cultural and scientific exchanges. Both stands have been taken since the incident with the South Korean aircraft. And so on and so on.

But if we listen more attentively, then one word comes through all this confusion more clearly than the rest -- "sanctions." True, there is a contradiction here too: On the one hand Reagan exclaims pathetically that in the case of the aircraft there can be no talk of revenge, while on the other he demands that "those Russians" be penalized at least economically. Which came first, the chicken or the egg, as they say? Let us try to find out, all the more so since the question of sanctions is of interest to many TRUD readers who have sent their letters to the Editorial Office.

Who took the decision on sanctions against the Soviet Union, and just what sanctions are they?

The first to make this decision was, of course, President Reagan. He approved the 1982 ban on Aeroflot flights to the United States, closed down Aeroflot offices, and even forbade U.S. airlines to "dovetail" their flights with Soviet airlines. Then the NATO Council in Brussels, under pressure from Washington, also recommended temporarily suspending Western airlines' flights to the USSR. This was done -- for a period of from 2 weeks to 2 months. At the Council session State Department plenipotentiary Dobbins sought broader reprisals, but his counterparts from Greece, Spain, France, and Turkey questioned the expediency of measures to exert economic influence on the USSR.

Does that mean that the West European countries have learned their lesson from the failure of the Siberia-West Europe gas pipeline boycott, while the United States still fails to see the senselessness of these actions?

The example involving the "deal of the century," as the Western press calls the package of contracts connected with the construction and operation of the pipeline, was indeed very persuasive even for those people in the West who had been skeptics of the U.S. kind. The pipeline was constructed ahead of schedule despite all efforts to prevent it. The curtailment of U.S. and Japanese supplies had little effect on the construction pace.

The Soviet Union's economic and technical potential made it possible to start up earlier than planned the production of powerful equipment, compressors, pipe layers, and other equipment in our country. All this not only did not harm the Soviet economy but on the contrary strengthened its might and revealed new potential.

And how do matters stand with those who imposed the "sanctions?" Those who suffered most were Japanese firms, with losses of \$4 billion. U.S. companies lost over \$1 billion thanks to their President's policy. And that is not counting the multibillion-dollar losses from deals that fell through. As we have warned those who enjoyed "penalizing" us in the past, the boomerang of economic sanctions has come back and struck those who launched it. After all, a boomerang always comes back.

The experience did teach even the Americans something. In his weekly article on 19 September Marvin Stone, chief editor of U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT, the businessmen's political handbook, while pouring out abundant anti-Soviet malice, at the same time wrote something of note: "What can Reagan really do against Russia without harming the United States itself? Break off diplomatic relations? But the Soviet Union has become a world power whose interests constantly intersect our own. The United States must be able to defend its interests at each point of intersection. Break off all economic relations? Stop selling them grain and industrial equipment" Experience has shown that these steps do not help if other developed countries refuse to join the United States -- and we have been persuaded, to our indignation, that is just what they refuse to do."

Even Reagan himself was obliged to admit the obvious. His 19 September TIME magazine interview contains the following curious passage:

"Reagan: I have noticed that many of the people who are now expatiating eagerly on this subject (sanctions -- V.S.) do not suggest exactly what I could have done, or else they propose obvious measures that we thought of initially and then rejected for equally obvious reasons.

"Correspondent: Like canceling the recently signed grain delivery agreement?

"Reagan: Yes, we have tried a similar experiment that showed this was ineffectual. Not only ineffectual but, if it did serve as a punishment, then it was a punishment for our people and not for the Russians. They proved that they could obtain grain from other sources. That is why we took a very close look at these things and rejected them. There were other ways of showing our displeasure, but they could respond in kind."

Everything is precise and clear, is it not? The White House has nonetheless learned something, and no longer expects any great benefit from sanctions. The action against Aeroflot is rather of a nominal nature, and Americans have long since written off the losses that other Western airlines are now incurring. So why does that same word "sanctions" continue to issue from the President's lips, and why is he making his allies resort to sanctions if he himself does not believe in them, if he knows that they boomerang on the "thrower"? Because he hopes to obtain not an economic but a political advantage. In calling for coordinated sanctions against our country he is continuing his "Afghan," "Polish," and "Cuban" lines, his crusade against communism. And those who succumb to his appeals should realize that they are themselves losing out from the deterioration of the international atmosphere. Sanctions are not only an economic but also a political boomerang.

REJOINDER ON SENATE REMARKS BY USIA'S WICK

PM061315 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Oct 83 First Edition p 5

[L. Chausov "Rejoinder": "A Fly, an Elephant, and the USIA"]

[Text] The image of an elephant made out of a fly loomed before the members of the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee when they heard the words: "...The Agency is now trying still harder to do more with less than at any other time in our history." This sentence was uttered recently by USIA Director C. Wick to illustrate his "successes..."

With the grace of an elephant and the importunity of a fly, Mr Wick tried to persuade the senators that things are not so bad in the field of publicizing the "American way of life" but that new millions upon millions of dollars are needed to escalate "psychological warfare" against other states. The USIA chief's verbal tricks boiled down to this: on the one hand, to put on a good show and not disgrace himself and, on the other, to pretend to be a "poor relation" and elicit additional funds for subversive propaganda.

To demonstrate the "services" rendered, Wick reported how quickly the USIA had "reacted" to the incident with the South Korean aircraft. In an instant, he said, a special group of propaganda coordinators had rolled up their sleeves, communications satellites had started working, relaying the American "version" of what had happened, and VOA had mounted tumultuous activity.

Well, such "promptness" is not surprising. It has long been known how closely VOA and other subdivisions of the USIA are linked with the U.S. special services. Of course, in gradually preparing the recherche anti-Soviet provocation, the CIA had also seen in advance to a propaganda coverup of this unprecedented criminal diversion. Wick's bragging is further confirmation of this....

U.S. PLANS TO ASSASSINATE CASTRO IN 1979 DEPICTED

PM061441 Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 28 Sep 83 First Edition p 1

[TASS correspondent report: "Planned Attempt"]

[Text] New York, 27 Sep -- The U.S. special services, together with the counterrevolutionary Cuban rabble which has become entrenched in the United States, planned an attempt on the life of Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee and president of the Cuban Councils of State and Ministers, during his visit to New York in fall 1979 when he delivered a speech at the UN headquarters as leader of the Nonaligned Movement.

Some details of this criminal plan have come to light in the course of an investigation currently underway here concerning the case of Eduardo Arocena -- a leader of the Omega-7 terrorist organization. The FBI has evidently decided to "sacrifice" Arocena to save its thoroughly shaken reputation.

It has emerged that one of the Omega terrorists, Ramon Sanchez, was to place an explosive device in Castro's car. Arocena, too, was directly involved in the planned crime.

THIRD ROUND OF USSR-PRC TALKS BEGINS IN BEIJING

LDO61229 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Text] The third round of Soviet-Chinese political consultations began in Beijing today in accordance with the existing agreement. Participating are Ilichev, special representative of the Soviet Government and USSR deputy minister of foreign affairs, and Qian Qichen, special representative of the Chinese Government and PRC deputy minister of foreign affairs.

USSR FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY 'ACTIVISTS' ON PRC TOUR

LDO61426 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Text] A group of activists from the Union of Soviet Societies of Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society, headed by academician Tikhvinskiy, arrived in Beijing today.

Apart from Beijing they will visit a number of other towns, industrial enterprises, agricultural communes and educational establishments, and will meet with scientists, writers and public figures.

JAPAN UN DOCUMENT SEEN SKIRTING CONSTITUTION

PM061429 Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 30 Sep 83 First Edition p 3

[V. Vinogradov "Rejoinder": "Turning Maneuver"]

[Text] The KYODO news agency has reported that Japan is to submit a document to the United Nations suggesting that the country take a more active part in UN peacekeeping forces' operations. The document, prepared by a group of specialists on instructions from the country's Foreign Ministry, points out that Japan, as a UN member, is obliged to help the United Nations in fulfilling its peacekeeping mission and is prepared to take part, in particular, in rear services and policing and patrol operations.

Let us note that so far Japan has merely given financial aid to these UN forces, because the country's existing legislation and Constitution forbid sending Japanese "Self-Defense Forces" abroad. This is obviously the reason why the document stipulates -- because it is indeed a case of sending troops outside Japan -- that the views it expresses are not the official government position on the issue.

It is here that the misunderstandings begin. If the document does not reflect the Japanese Government's viewpoint, then why is Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe to present it to UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar during the next UN General Assembly session? Or, to ask a broader question: Why was this document needed at all? All the more so since, according to a statement by Japanese Foreign Ministry officials, its dispatch to the United Nations should not be viewed as evidence of a change in the Japanese Government's position?

The whole point is that certain Japanese circles have long cherished plans to lead the "Self-Defense Forces" out into the international arena. The Japanese National Defense Agency is in fact doing this de facto when it sends Japanese naval and air force subunits to take part in the multilateral "Rimpac" maneuvers which the Pentagon conducts in the central Pacific. However, Washington is demanding de jure registration of the fact, giving the reason that these bans weaken Japan's defense capability. Thus, U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger, who visited Tokyo recently, frankly stated that no restrictions should jeopardize the country's "security."

It is indicative that the Nakasone government is not averse, either, to going halfway to meet the demands of both Washington and the country's militarist circles. However, the Constitution does not permit this. So it was that, obviously with prompting from Washington, a turning maneuver was conceived.

The gist of this turning maneuver, the Japanese press points out, is as follows. Because the Japanese Government cannot risk abolishing the prohibiting articles of the Constitution on its own initiative, it is offering its "services" to the United Nations. It is very likely that the United Nations will accept Japan's offer and decide to use its military subunits in some part of the world. Having received this official "invitation," Tokyo will hasten to state that, since the United Nations is demanding it, the government has no right to refuse. And because the constitution forbids the sending of troops abroad then, "for the United Nations' sake," it can -- and must -- be changed.

NODONG SINMUN CITED ON S. KOREA ROLE IN DRILL

SK070522 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1130 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Text] NODONG SINMUN, published in Pyongyang, reported that South Korean pilots are taking part in the military drill being held at the U.S. Air Force base in Okinawa. The paper said that it was the first measure for systematically implementing the U.S. plan to fabricate a new military bloc in the Far East with the participation of Japan and South Korea.

REPORT OF PESHAWAR REFUGEE MASSACRE CITED

PM060849 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Oct 83 First Edition p 5

[Report by unnamed PRAVDA own correspondent: "Caught in a Trap"]

[Text] Ankara, 2 Oct -- A large group of Afghan families living in refugee camps in the environs of the Pakistani city of Peshawar tried to return home the other day. But, foreign news agency reports note, Pakistani border and gendarme subunits, "at the request" of Afghan counterrevolutionaries, used guns to prevent the people from returning home. They were massacred near the gates to the camps.

The reports go on to say that in the camps, where tyranny and violence reign, members of the adult population have been shot. Anyone who wants to return to Afghanistan is declared a "communist" or "traitor to the ideas of Islam." Moreover, the administration of the camps is forever robbing the Afghans who have ended up there, selling them products and goods at severely inflated prices and stealing any donations that arrive.

PAKISTAN'S ALI KHAN DEPARTS USSR AFTER TALKS

LD062204 Moscow TASS in English 2100 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Text] [no dateline as received] Pakistan's Minister for Oil and Natural Resources Rao Farman Ali Khan has completed a visit to the Soviet Union. The Pakistani minister held talks during the visit at the Soviet State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, at the Soviet Geology Ministry and the Ministry of Gas Industry. The Pakistani delegation also visited the Soviet Central Asian republic of Uzbekistan where its members familiarised themselves with accomplishments of the Soviet Union's gas industry.

The sides held talks on questions of expanding bilateral cooperation in a number of branches. Special attention was given to development of business contacts between the USSR and Pakistan in gas industry and geological prospecting.

A letter of intent was signed on the results of the talks and an accord reached on purchasing Soviet drilling equipment from the Soviet Technoexport by the Pakistani oil corporation. The first stage of the implementation of the deal provides for a purchase by Pakistan from the Soviet Union of two Uralmash-4000 DGU rigs for deep drilling for gas in Pakistani natural conditions. The contract will be signed after the Pakistani Finance Ministry approves financial terms of payments for this Soviet-made equipment.

It is envisaged that if this equipment proves to be functioning well for one year, the sides will continue talks on further purchases of drilling equipment from the USSR for Pakistan's oil corporation. A TASS correspondent has been told at the Soviet State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations that the point at issue is the delivery to Pakistan of six more Uralmash-400 DGU rigs and, probably, two more rigs for drilling up to 5,000 metres.

KAMPUCHEA'S HUN SEN HITS ASEAN 'HOSTILE ACTIONS'

PMO60956 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Sep 83 Morning Edition p 4

[Dispatch by Own Correspondent Yu. Gatselyuk under the rubric "On Topical Themes":
"PRK-ASEAN; Hun Sen Interview"]

[Text] Hanoi -- If the ASEAN countries are really seeking to display good will, they must stop interfering in the PRK's internal affairs, PRK Foreign Minister Hun Sen said in an interview with the SPK agency and the Voice of the Kampuchean People radio station.

Hun Sen noted that the ASEAN countries are continuing to side with the forces of imperialism and expansion in a policy aimed at intensifying interference in Kampuchea's affairs. This certainly cannot accelerate the process of the Vietnamese troops' withdrawal, he said. The minister then stated that Thailand's call for a partial withdrawal of the contingents of Vietnamese volunteers from the Kampuchean-Thai border is a routine ploy that is being used to distract world public attention from the problems of interference in Kampuchean affairs for the duration of the UN General Assembly session and from the fact that Thailand supports the Pol Pot remnants and other forces of Khmer reaction trying to thwart the process of Kampuchea's national revival.

Everyone knows, Hun Sen stressed, that the hostile actions undertaken over the past 5 years by the ASEAN countries against the three Indochina countries have so far failed to bring anything good to the peoples living in this part of the world. At the same time they have failed to achieve their main goal of undermining the foundations of the Indochina states. Only one conclusion may be drawn from this: The key to a settlement of the problems and differences lies in negotiations.

MICRONESIAN STATE 'BEATING OFF' U.S. TRUSTEESHIP

PMO60941 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Oct 83 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent O. Skalkin report: "Desire For Independence; Micronesia Does Not Want To Become a U.S. Military Preserve"]

[Excerpts] The Supreme Court of the Republic of Palau, a small state in the Pacific, has annulled the treaty of so-called "free association" with the United States. If this treaty had come into force the United States would have been able to create a strategic submarine base and a nuclear weapons stockpile on one of the archipelago's islands. At the same time the Supreme Court reaffirmed the provision in the Palauan Constitution declaring the republic and its waters a nuclear-free zone.

The freedom-loving and antiwar feelings of the country's 14,000 inhabitants have, at least for the time being, blocked Washington's plans to use Palau for military purposes. The young republic is part of Micronesia -- a UN trust territory administered by the United States under a UN mandate. Now, after 36 years of trusteeship, Washington is in a hurry to clothe in a decorous juridical form the imperialist annexation of a territory that never belonged to it. In prolonged negotiations that are agonizing for the Micronesians, the United States is trying to at least secure military and political control over the country for half a century and exclude for the foreseeable future any possibility of the country controlling its own fate.

The small Republic of Palau is beating off these neocolonialist claims time and again. These mishaps also reflect the fate of its neighbors -- the Mariana, Marshall, and Caroline Archipelagos (Palau is part of the latter -- O.S.), that have lived under the yoke of Spanish, German, and Japanese colonialists. The U.S. trusteeship has brought them to the point of new enslavement.

The United States, as the administering state, had an obligation to promote Micronesia's economic development. In fact the results of its trusteeship have turned out to be lamentable. The economic dependence on the United States that has been cultivated over the course of 35 years has been used by Washington to enslave and militarize the island states.

The Micronesian expert (Gif) Johnson points out that in the near future it may be turned into the most strongly militarized part of the Pacific. "The bases there," he writes, will give the United States supporting bridgeheads for future interventions in Asia."

The American "brass hats" intend to create a chain of outposts on the Pacific islands and atolls to safeguard U.S. "vital interests" in Asia and the Indian Ocean right up to the coast of Africa. Unlike similar installations in Southeast Asia, the Pentagon strategists recommend that the Micronesian bases be under permanent U.S. control. It is to this that the U.S. State Department's efforts are directed at the talks on the new political status of the trust territories.

And is it even possible to describe as "talks" the blatant diktat and coercion that the United States has been inflicting on the Micronesians for 13 years in breach of its commitments to the United Nations and flouting the norms of international relations? When the American formula for a "Puerto Rican-type commonwealth" was rejected, the trustees dismembered Micronesia into several state units. The conclusion of a separate treaty on the "commonwealth" of the Mariana Islands with the United States for 50 years put the strategic island of Tinian to the Pentagon's disposal.

But the question of the Republic of Palau, the Marshall Islands, and the Federated States of Micronesia still remains open. Where the Americans succeed in winning over local leaders, as in the Marshalls, their calculations are spoiled by mass movements. The Palau people went on a campaign, not wishing to let their native islands become a shelter for nuclear death. The inhabitants of Micronesia are entitled to expect active support for their just cause from the international public and all who value the cause of peace and freedom.

Micronesia must not become a U.S. military preserve. It is up to the United Nations, which has recognized the need to maintain the unity of this island territory, to ensure that Micronesians can finally implement their sacred right to live in conditions of freedom and independence.

USSR-KAMPUCHEA TALKS REAFFIRM 'UNITY OF VIEWS'

PM061357 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Oct 83 First Edition p 5

[Valerian Skvortsov "Commentator's Column": "Immutable Support"]

[Text] A report by the Kampuchean SPK news agency on the results of the Moscow talks between the Kampuchean and USSR foreign ministers has been published in Phnom Penh. The document notes that the Soviet state consistently supports the foreign policy of Kampuchea, which together with Vietnam and Laos is struggling to transform the region into a zone of peace and friendship and to improve the political climate there.

The Moscow talks coincided with the eve of the fifth anniversary of the proclamation of the People's Republic of Kampuchea. The country's people are greeting this date with successes in economic recovery and development and state building. These successes are particularly weighty if we recall what a catastrophe Kampuchea was brought to the verge of by the antipeople cliques that succeeded each other in power in Phnom Penh up to 1979. In addition, the Kampuchean people have come up against the hostile course of external reactionary forces, primarily U.S. imperialism. Washington is sparing no efforts to draw Kampuchea's neighbors in the region into the orbit of its hegemonist policy. Pressuring the ASEAN members -- Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia, and the Philippines -- the U.S. Administration is doing all it can to sow seeds of dissension and distrust between them and the three Indochina states -- the SRV, Kampuchea, and Laos -- and is supporting the remnants of the Khmer reactionaries expelled from the country by the people.

Defending national sovereignty and the Kampuchean people's right to determine their social system independently, the Kampuchean Government is making active efforts to achieve mutually acceptable accords with neighboring Thailand and the other ASEAN countries.

The Phnom Penh conference of the three countries' foreign ministers was a cogent example of the important foreign policy initiatives that Kampuchea, together with Vietnam and Laos, is advocating. The conference reaffirmed that these countries sincerely desire the establishment of good-neighborly relations with all the peoples of Southeast Asia including China and the ASEAN states.

The Soviet-Kampuchean talks in Moscow demonstrated a unity of views both on bilateral relations and on the most important international problems. Our country is on the side of the just cause of Kampuchea, which consistently advocates the guaranteeing of lasting peace and the defense of the peoples' right to independence and social progress.

GDR LEADING BODIES ENDORSE ANDROPOV STATEMENT

PM061509 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Oct 83 First Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Full Support"]

[Text] Berlin, 5 Oct -- The SED Central Committee Politburo and the GDR Council of Ministers wholly and fully support the statement by Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, on fundamental questions of the international situation, which reaffirmed to the whole world that the CPSU's and Soviet Government's policy is invariably aimed at maintaining peace and safeguarding security and cooperation between the peoples. This is precisely why it was met in the GDR with such a broad and positive response and by unlimited support, says a SED Central Committee Politburo and GDR Council of Ministers announcement published here.

The struggle to safeguard peace, the document points out, has become a decisive and vitally important question for all the peoples. As a result of the present U.S. Administration's militarist policy, the unprecedented buildup of their military potential, and the preparations to deploy the new American medium-range nuclear missiles in West Europe, peace on the continent and throughout the world is being seriously jeopardized.

Fully recognizing the gravity of the situation, the SED Central Committee Politburo and the GDR Council of Ministers points to the special responsibility of both German states to ensure that a threat of war should never again originate on German soil. They again call on the FRG Government to review its position as regards the NATO Brussels decision. The report notes the need to come out in favor of achieving at the Geneva talks on accord based on the equality and equal security of the sides, and for a continuation of the talks instead of the deployment of the new missiles.

The opportunity still exists to stave off the threat of a nuclear catastrophe, avert a new spiral in the arms race, and improve the international atmosphere. The proposals for achieving this aim are already on the negotiating table.

The document stresses that the GDR, in close alliance with the USSR and the other countries of the socialist community, will continue to actively promote the implementation of the initiatives contained in the Prague Political Declaration of the Warsaw Pact states and the joint declaration of the participants in the meeting of the socialist countries' leaders in Moscow.

AUCCTU'S SHALAYEV ATTENDS BERLIN TU CONCLAVE

Departure, Arrival Reported

PM060925 Moscow TRUD in Russian 30 Sep 83 p 1

[Report by own correspondent S. Buneyev: "On Friendly Visit"]

[Text] Berlin, 29 Sep -- On 29 September a Soviet trade union delegation headed by AUCCTU Chairman S.A. Shalayev flew to the GDR on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the Free German Trade Union Federation [FDGB] National Executive Committee. The delegation will also take part in a conference of leaders of socialist countries' trade union centers and a session of the WFTU European Commission.

At the airport the delegation was seen off by AUCCTU Deputy Chairman V.I. Prokhorov and by E. Winkellmann, GDR ambassador to the USSR.

On the same day the Soviet trade union delegation was met at Berlin's Schoenefeld Airport by H. Tisch, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the FDGB National Executive Committee; (F. Bokov), secretary of the FDGB National Executive Committee; and V.I. Kochemasov, USSR ambassador to the GDR.

The session of the WFTU European Commission began in the GDR trade unions reception center.

Received by Honecker

PM061228 Moscow TRUD in Russian 5 Oct 83 p 3

[Own correspondent S. Buneyev dispatch: "Meetings in Berlin"]

[Text] Berlin, 4 Oct -- The Soviet trade union delegation headed by AUCCTU Chairman S.A. Shalayev, which is here at the invitation of the Free German Trade Union Federation [FDGB] Central Board, is continuing its official friendly visit to the GDR. On 4 October Comrade S.A. Shalayev was received by E. Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council.

Comrade E. Honecker spoke about the successes which GDR working people have achieved this year -- the year of Karl Marx -- in implementing the 10th SED Congress decisions aimed at enhancing the people's well-being and strengthening peace. He noted the great contribution of the GDR trade unions, which, guided by Lenin's teaching, are fulfilling their role as a school of socialism, the driving force of socialist competition, and the representative of the working people's interests.

Together with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal states, Comrade E. Honecker emphasized, the GDR advocates preventing a new round of the arms race and ensuring strong, lasting peace. Under these conditions it is necessary, above all, to frustrate the U.S. plans to deploy new medium-range nuclear missiles in West Europe and, in particular, the plans to turn the FRG into a launch site for these missiles.

Comrade E. Honecker emphasized that the GDR fully supports Comrade Yu.V. Andropov's statement and the conclusions contained in it. The USSR thereby appears once again as a staunch and consistent fighter for mankind's peaceful future. Its constructive initiatives inspire everyone who seeks disarmament, an improvement in the international situation, and cooperation.

The participants in the meeting declared that under the present conditions of the struggle for peace joint action by trade unions in all parts of the world is acquiring growing significance. The forces of many millions of working people united in trade unions can play a decisive role in the struggle against the threat of war.

In the afternoon talks were held between the Soviet trade union delegation headed by AUCCTU Chairman S.A. Shalayev and an FDGB Central Board delegation headed by H. Tisch, chairman of the FDGB Central Board.

GDR ENVOY HOSTS DINNER FOR KULIKOV, OTHERS

LD062049 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1817 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Text] Moscow, 6 Oct (ADN) -- On the occasion of the 34th anniversary of the founding of the GDR, the GDR ambassador in the USSR, Egon Winkelmann, gave a reception in Moscow on Thursday. It was attended by Antanas Barkauskas, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Leonid Kostandov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov, commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of Warsaw Pact Nations, senior military men, cosmonauts and other representatives of the social life of the Soviet capital. The reception took place in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

Prior to this, the GDR ambassador laid wreaths at the Lenin Mausoleum and at the grave of the unknown soldier.

GDR AMBASSADOR COMMENTS ON FRIENDSHIP WITH USSR

LD061722 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0630 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Text] The people of the GDR mark the republic's 34th anniversary on 7 October. In the studio is Comrade Winkelmann, member of the SED Central Committee and ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the GDR to the USSR.

[Begin Winkelmann recording] Our country is marking the 34th anniversary of its socialist state with joy and pride. This event is celebrated with outstanding labor feats for further strengthening our republic and for all-round dynamic cooperation with the Soviet Union. The GDR, which 34 years ago took an oath against war and against fascism, has become one of the bastions of peace in the heart of Europe.

Our country is today in the first ranks of the industrially developed nations of Europe. Its annual national income amounts to more than M200 billion, the production of industrial goods totals M360 billion, and the growth of production and increase in labor productivity amount to 4-5 percent.

Unlike many countries in the West, our economy also developed in a consistently dynamic manner in 1983. For example, production of industrial goods of the industrial ministries' sector in the first half year rose by 4.5 percent compared with the same period last year, and the national income rose by 4 percent. The living standards for all citizens of our country rose perceptibly.

One of the greatest revolutionary achievements of our people is that friendship with the country of Lenin has become a foundation of its life and the shared possession of all working people. The CPSU and the SED have done enormous work for this. This was the assessment made by Erich Honecker, general secretary of our party Central Committee and president of the GDR State Council, during the friendly visit by a GDR party and state delegation to the USSR in May this year. [Word indistinct] characterizes the 34-year development of the GDR. The visit by a party and state delegation to the USSR opened a new stage in fraternal relations between the SED and the CPSU, between the GDR and the USSR. This outstanding friendship visit and the meeting between Erich Honecker and Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov which was used for an exchange of opinions and to coordinate our countries' policies, gives a further powerful impulse to strengthening our fraternal unity. [end recording]

HUNGARIAN DELEGATION'S VISIT TO USSR REPORTED

Meetings Summarized

PM060935 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Sep 83 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "On Friendly Visit"]

[Text] A Hungarian National Assembly delegation headed by National Assembly President A. Apro arrived in Moscow 28 September on an official friendly visit.

On the same day the delegation visited the USSR Supreme Soviet.

A.P. Shitikov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the Union, expressed confidence that the delegation's visit would be one more step on the path of intensifying interparliamentary contacts and a contribution to consolidating the fraternal friendship and unity of the two countries' peoples, which is becoming particularly important in the present aggravated international situation.

A. Apro noted the successful and dynamic development of Soviet-Hungarian relations, of which links through parliamentary channels are an important form.

"We have come to the USSR," he said, "to exchange experience on the activity of our countries' supreme organs of state power and to familiarize ourselves in greater depth with the Soviet peoples life and achievements."

L.Ya. Florentyev, USSR Supreme Soviet deputy, and other officials including S. Rajnai, Hungarian ambassador to the USSR, took part in the talk, which took place in a cordial, comradely atmosphere.

Apro Talks With Kuznetsov

LD061543 Budapest MTI in English 1036 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Text] Moscow, October 5 [date as received] (MTI) -- A Hungarian parliamentary delegation, headed by Antal Apro, president of the Hungarian National Assembly, held talks with Vasily Kuznetsov, alternate member of the CPSU Political Committee and first vice-chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, in Moscow Wednesday.

In the course of the cordial and comradely meeting, Antal Apro gave a brief on the present situation in Hungary and results of socialist construction. He stressed the importance of friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries in Hungary's development.

Vasily Kuznetsov appreciated the importance of the visit of the Hungarian parliamentary delegation in the strengthening of the friendship and unity of the Hungarian and Soviet peoples and stressed that the two countries relations are dynamically developing.

Antal Apro and Vasily Kuznetsov pointed out that Hungary and the Soviet Union take a similar stand on the international situation and that there is unity of action in the struggle for peace and against the dangerous militarist policy of imperialism.

During the day the Hungarian parliamentary delegation held talks with Aleksey Shitikov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union, and chairmen and members of the standing committees of the two chambers of the Supreme Soviet. Hungarian and Soviet deputies gave briefs on the work of the two highest authorities and discussed the development of relations.

The Hungarian parliamentary delegation will return to Budapest Thursday.

Delegation Departs

LD061639 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Text] The delegation of the National Assembly of the Hungarian People's Republic left the Soviet Union today. It was in our country on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet. Before its departure by plane, Comrade Apro, the head of the delegation and chairman of the Hungarian National Assembly, expressed satisfaction with the results of the visit.

In an interview with a TASS correspondent, he called the contacts between our parliaments an important, integral part of Hungarian-Soviet relations. The chairman of the Hungarian National Assembly expressed support for the peace initiatives of the CPSU and the Soviet state.

HORN HEADS MSZMP DELEGATION IN MOSCOW TALK

PM051556 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Oct 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Interparty Relations"]

[Text] In accordance with the plan for interparty relations between the CPSU and the MSZMP, a group of MSXMP party workers headed by G. Horn, chief of the MSZMP Central Committee International Section, was in Moscow 28-30 September.

The Hungarian comrades were received by B.N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and K.V. Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and had meetings and talks at CPSU Central Committee sections.

HUNGARIAN ARMED FORCES DAY MARKED IN MOSCOW

Reception at Embassy

PM060930 Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 30 Sep 83 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "On the Occasion of the Hungarian People's Republic's Armed Forces Day"]

[Text] Major General L. Varga, military and air attache at the Hungarian Embassy in the USSR, gave a reception 29 September on the occasion of the Hungarian People's Republic's Armed Forces Day.

The reception was attended by Marshal of the Soviet Union S.K. Kurkotkin, USSR deputy defense minister; Army General A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; generals, admirals, and officers of the Soviet Armed Forces; veterans of the Great Patriotic War; and representatives of the public.

Ustinov Congratulates Czinege

PMO61410 Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 29 Sep 83 Second Edition p 1

[Text] To Army General Comrade L. Czinege, defense minister of the Hungarian People's Republic

Esteemed Comrade Minister!

On the occasion of the Armed Forces Day of the Hungarian People's Republic on behalf of the USSR Armed Forces and myself I convey to you and to all Hungarian soldiers most cordial greetings and best wishes.

Soviet soldiers note with satisfaction that the Hungarian People's Army personnel, implementing the 12th MSZMP Congress decision, are indefatigably improving their military skill and successfully mastering the complicated combat equipment. In close cooperation with the USSR Armed Forces and the armies of the other Warsaw Pact states, Hungarian People's Army soldiers are making a worthy contribution to the cause of defending the socialist gains of the fraternal countries' peoples.

On the occasion of the holiday I wish the Hungarian Army soldiers further successes in their combat and political training for the sake of strengthening socialist Hungary's defense capability and in the interests of peace and socialism.

With communist greetings,

Marshal of the Soviet Union D. Ustinov, USSR defense minister

KULIKOV ATTENDS BULGARIAN ATTACHE'S RECEPTION

PMO61444 Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 24 Sep 83 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "To Mark the Anniversary"]

[Text] On 23 September Major General B. Toshkov, military, naval, and air attache at the Bulgarian embassy in the USSR, gave a reception to mark the 38th anniversary of the Bulgarian People's Army.

The reception was attended by Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov, USSR first deputy defense minister and commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact States' Joint Armed Forces; Army General A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorates; Army General A.T. Altunin, USSR deputy defense minister; generals, admirals, and officers of the Soviet Armed Forces.

D. Zhulev, Bulgarian ambassador to the USSR, was present.

The guests included the military, naval, and air attaches at the embassies of a number of foreign countries in the USSR.

TURKEY DENIES FACILITIES TO U.S. PLANES

PM061440 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Oct 83 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent A. Filippov dispatch: "Pressure Continues"]

[Text] Ankara, 5 Oct -- Washington continues to put pressure on Ankara in order to obtain from it the right to use Turkish territory to deliver weapons, hardware, and ammunition to its troops in Lebanon, the paper TERCUMAN notes. The Turkish authorities, having rejected this U.S. request, are reaffirming that the country's airfields will not be used as staging bases. Turkey does not wish to complicate its relations with the region's states and its neighbors, and exacerbate the situation in Lebanon itself, which has long been in need of peace and tranquility. Turkish national interests, the paper writes, require that our country keep out of the Lebanese conflict.

BELGIAN MP'S ANNOUNCE CRUISE MISSILE PROTEST

LD070420 Moscow TASS in English 0018 GMT 7 Oct 83

[Text] Brussels October 6 TASS -- Representatives of the movement for environmental protection in Belgium will take the most active part in the national demonstration, planned to be held on October 23, in protest against the U.S. and NATO plans to deploy cruise missiles in the country. This was stated at a press conference, held here, by deputies who represent this movement at the Belgian Parliament.

In their speeches it was emphasized that the government of the country, if it in deed, not in word, acts for peace and security, should firmly refuse from participation in realisation of the NATO's nuclear missile plans. "Genuinely peaceful policy implies a full ban on deployment of any types of nuclear weapons in the country," it was stressed at the press conference.

Parliamentarians stated that they had submitted to Parliament the proposal on a national referendum on the question of deployment in the country of American cruise missiles and also the bill which prohibits deployment, transportation and production of nuclear weapons or its components on the territory of Belgium. Such a policy, speakers emphasized, reflects the viewpoint of Belgians 80 per cent of who are against deployment of cruise missiles in the country.

SWEDISH CLAIMS OF SUB INCURSIONS RIDICULED

PM061002 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Oct 83 Morning Edition p 4

[Unnamed TASS correspondent dispatch: "Searching for What Does Not Exist"]

[Text] Stockholm 4 Oct -- It is not known who first said, and when, that "If you tell a lie often enough, it may in the end even pass for truth."

But it is perfectly obvious that representatives of the Swedish military authorities have eagerly adopted this saying. This conclusion is suggested by the latest slanderous statements -- made on this occasion by Vice Admiral B. Stefenson, the chief of staff of the Swedish Defense Forces. He claimed that Swedish territorial waters were violated in the area of the Haarsffjaerden Bay in the fall of last year and that this "was done by Soviet submarines, of which the Swedish authorities have incontrovertible evidence."

But of course, the vice admiral failed to produce this "incontrovertible evidence." Indeed, he was unable to produce it since it does not exist. The Soviet side has repeatedly declared to the Swedish authorities that Soviet submarines have not entered and have no intention of entering the waters of neighboring Sweden.

The Soviet Union sincerely desires the development of relations with Sweden in a spirit of mutual respect, good-neighborliness, and cooperation and respects the territorial integrity of the neighboring neutral state.

However, some people in Sweden, and primarily the military authorities, persist in their attempts to find nonexistent "cases" of the presence of submarines near the country's shores. Many papers vie with each other in the publication of anti-Soviet falsifications. Matters are reaching the point of absurdity. Thus, in their zeal to discover a submarine, Swedish ships have mistaken a piece of sewage pipe for a periscope....

As the Swedish democratic press notes, all this anti-Soviet ballyhoo pursues quite definite aims: It is playing into the hands of the right-wing forces which are clamoring for an arms buildup by Sweden and a further rapprochement with the aggressive NATO bloc and attempting to weaken the peace movement. And finally, by frightening the Swedes with the invented "threat" from the USSR, these circles want to thwart the development of normal good-neighborly relations between the two countries.

PALME REPLIES TO ANDROPOV'S LETTER ON ARMS TALKS

LD052333 Moscow TASS in English 2144 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Text] Stockholm October 5 TASS -- The Swedish telegraph agency TT circulated the following report today:

The fact that on the Soviet side specification has been given on an item which has so far caused difficulties at the Geneva talks on medium-range missiles, is positive and important.

This was stated by Prime Minister Olof Palme in his reply to a message to him from President Yuriy Andropov in late August, containing explanation of the latest Soviet proposal at the talks.

As far as I understand it, Olof Palme writes, at present the Soviet Union is prepared to liquidate those medium-range missiles, deployed in the European part of the country, which will be subject to cuts, including a significant number of "SS-20" missiles.

The prime minister's reply was received by Soviet ambassador in Stockholm B. Pankin several days ago.

As the Swedish side has already pointed out, it (i.e. the Soviet-American agreement) must mean a significant reduction of the existing nuclear weapons as well as discontinuance of deployment of new nuclear weapons in Europe. I sincerely hope that this latest step by the Soviet side will contribute to this, Prime Minister Olof Palme says in his reply.

CONFERENCE HELD ON SOVIET-FRENCH SPACE RESEARCH

PM061246 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Oct 83 First Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Successful Cooperation"]

[Text] Paris, 4 Oct -- A press conference given by French scientists at the National Center for Space Studies was devoted to the results of the 20th Soviet-French conference on cooperation in space research for peaceful purposes. The conference was held in the southern French city of Cannes. The Soviet delegation was headed by Academician V.A. Kotelnikov, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences and chairman of the Interkosmos Council, and the French by Professor H. Curien, president of the National Center for Space Studies.

Daniel (Sakott), chief of the National Center for Space Studies program for the study of outer space physics, informed journalists that the Cannes meeting analyzed the results of the joint work by Soviet and French research workers during the period since last fall and outlined plans for further research into such fields as the study of outer space physics, space meteorology and aeronomics, space biology and medicine, and satellite communications.

DEMICHEV RECEIVES LENIN PRIZEWINNER THEODORAKIS

LD051716 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1505 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Text] Comrade Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture, today received Mikis Theodorakis, member of the World Peace Council Presidium and winner of the International Lenin Prize for strengthening peace between peoples, well-known Greek composer and public figure.

On behalf of Soviet workers in culture, Comrade Demichev warmly congratulated Mikis Theodorakis on his award of the International Lenin Prize.

During a conversation, which passed in a cordial, friendly atmosphere, the two men discussed participation by the creative intelligentsia in the struggle for peace and the role of music in the upbringing of young people. Plans for cooperation between the Greek composer and Soviet cultural institutions were also discussed.

MOSCOW ON EGYPTIAN PRESIDENT MUBARAK'S U.S. VISIT

LD062055 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Text] The Egyptian president's official visit to the United States has ended. During his week-long stay there, President Husni Mubarak had talks with President Reagan personally and with other U.S. officials. He met members of Congress and received a delegation of the American Zionist organizations.

During his 2 years in office, Husni Mubarak has visited Washington three times, and spoken with Reagan three times. But his current visit, and particularly his current meeting with the head of the U.S. Administration, has attracted special attention. This is primarily because the visit took place in extraordinary circumstances: The Americans have entered Lebanon and Israel is establishing a foothold in the South and is showing, by all its actions, that it is in no hurry to leave. Also, the Zionists' policy of annexing the West Bank and the Gaza Strip has been activated. In addition, the campaign against the Palestinians and progressive Arab regimes, especially Syria and Libya, has substantially increased. In short, all indications are that Washington and Tel Aviv have now moved to the offensive.

Commenting on Husni Mubarak's visit to the United States, the U.S. press does not hide the fact that Reagan will do his best to exploit this visit to the maximum in order to force Egypt to play a more active role in implementing the aims of the U.S.-Israeli alliance, within the framework of the Camp David agreements. The near future will show to what extent Reagan was able to achieve this.

One can only feel apprehension about what the Egyptian president has said of commitment to the principles of Camp David and of support for Reagan's plan, the peace treaty with Israel and other actions that in their time have led to Cairo's expulsion from the Arab world. How can we understand the claim that the U.S. Armed Forces are taking a positive role in Lebanon and that they will help in evicting all foreign forces from Lebanon? It seems it was not accidental that the results of the Egyptian president's visit were received with approval in both Washington and Tel Aviv.

YEPISHEV MEETS WITH ETHIOPIAN POLITICAL WORKERS

PM061445 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 28 Sep 83 First Edition p 3

[Unattributed report: "Friendly Visit"]

[Text] A delegation of leading Ethiopian political workers led by Brigadier General (Gebreyes Wolde-Hanna), member of the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia [COPWE] Central Committee, COPWE Central Committee section head, and chief of Socialist Ethiopia's Armed Forces Main Political Directorate, has been in the Soviet Union at the Invitation of the Defense Ministry and the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate.

The delegation was received by Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee politburo and USSR defense minister, and at the CPSU Administrative Organs Section.

Talks were held with Army General A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy's Main Political Directorate. Taking part in the talks were Lieutenant General B.P. Utkin, deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy's Main Political Directorate, and other senior political workers.

At the Soviet Army and Navy's Main Political Directorate and at the Carpathian Military District Political Directorate the Ethiopian guests were acquainted with the experience of party political work in the USSR Armed Forces and with political organs' and party organizations' activity to fulfill the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) and June (1983) plenums.

The delegation visited the V.I. Lenin Military-Political Academy and the Lvov Higher Military-Political School. During a visit to a Carpathian Military District unit the delegation members had the opportunity to acquaint themselves with the personnel's combat and political training, party and Komsomol organizations' work, and the daily life and leisure of Soviet servicemen.

The Ethiopian political workers laid wreaths at the V.I. Lenin Mausoleum and at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier near the Kremlin Wall.

The revolutionary Armed Forces of Socialist Ethiopia political workers' delegation left for home 27 September.

The delegation was seen off at Sheremetyevo airport by Army Gen A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy's Main Political Directorate, and by other senior political workers. Nesibu Taye, socialist Ethiopia's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Soviet Union was present at the send-off.

ALGERIAN FLN DELEGATION MET BY PONOMAREV

PM061234 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Oct 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Delegation's Arrival"]

[Text] A delegation at the Algerian National Liberation Front [FLN] party headed by M.C. Messaadia, member of the Politburo and leader of the Permanent Secretariat of the FLN Party Central Committee, arrived in Moscow 3 October at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee.

The delegation was met at Sheremetyevo Airport by B.N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; K.N. Brutents, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Section; and senior officials of the CPSU Central Committee apparatus.

The welcoming party also included M. Ait Chalal, member of the FLN Party Central Committee and ambassador of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria to the USSR.

ARAB 'SUCCESSSES' IN 1973 OCTOBER WAR RECALLED

LD062022 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1500 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Aleksandr Timoshkin commentary]

[Text] Good evening, ladies and gentlemen. Ten years have passed since the start of the Arab-Israeli war of October 1973, during which the Arabs scored their first notable success on the battlefield as well as in the international political arena. The importance of this success to the Arabs is increased by the fact that they scored it only 6 years after the bitter military defeat they suffered in 1967.

The principal cause of the Arabs' success in the October war was that for the first time after the tripartite imperialist aggression against Egypt in 1956, they stood united in one front against the aggressors, their supporters and mentors.

Today, ladies and gentlemen, I wish to recall against the wonderful words I heard in October 1973 in Syria and Lebanon which most precisely reflect the feelings that prevailed in those days among the overwhelming majority of the Arabs: We have now raised our heads high. These words have very deep meaning. I still recall the talks I had with Syrian pilots in November 1973 at one of the airbases close to the front. The Syrian airmen talked to me about two basic lessons they learned from the October battles against Israel: first, that they became confident of their power and ability to deal severe blows to the aggressor forces, which Tel Aviv and the imperialist propaganda and particularly U.S. propaganda tried to portray to the whole world as invincible and undefeatable. The Syrian airmen told me that the second lesson they learned was that, through their own strikes in war conditions, they became convinced of the might of their military arms and hardware.

One of the pilots said that during an air battle in which he shot down two Israeli Phantoms, his own MIG aircraft was heavily damaged by missiles. He wanted initially to bail out, particularly because he was injured. But he tried to fly his aircraft back to base and succeeded in doing so. The MIG was repaired after few days and the pilot resumed his military operations.

I also recall my visit in spring 1975 to the Egyptian war gains exhibition at the Cairo citadel where tanks, mobile guns, aircraft and other Israeli combat hardware were on display. They were in a despicable condition. When I asked what weapons were used to hit all this Israeli military equipment, an Egyptian officer said they were Soviet weapons. I recall this today because since the October 1973 war, allegations have been made in the West, and even in some parts of the Arab world, about the quality of the Soviet weapons with which the Egyptian, Syrian and some other Arab armies are equipped.

Ladies and gentlemen, I also wish to draw your attention to another matter which I raised at the beginning of my talk: The coordination of Arab actions in the international field against Israel, its mentors and supporters. It is worth mentioning in this respect that the idea of Arab collective action came from those Arab countries which the United States and the West describe as moderate and even friendly. Under these conditions, the effectiveness of the aid and support given by the world countries -- foremost of which the socialist countries that stand firmly and strongly on the side of the Arab right -- increased many fold.

Unfortunately, however, the positive results of the October 1973 war with regard to continuation of the struggle for the final triumph of the Arab right were not developed in the proper logical manner. On the contrary, in the last 10 years, the Arabs not only lost the results of the October war but have fallen into a worse condition than they were before the war.

Naturally, the strongest blow dealt to Arab solidarity in struggle, unity and cooperation with the socialist countries was that dealt by As-Sadat's treason. At the same time, the just Arab liberation struggle suffered negative results because of the indifference shown by some of the responsible Arab officials and because of their imagining that the United States could play a positive role in the search for a genuine settlement in the Middle East.

Thus, Today, the Arabs are forced to reap the bitter fruits of their disregard of the positive lessons of the October war. It must be evident today more than at any time past that the triumph of the Arab right demands firm action against the aggressors and their agents. It should not be a one-time action but a continuous and persistent action. It should also not be a mere political action taking the form of resolutions adopted but a calculated and realistic action. Otherwise, nothing will halt the recalcitrant aggressors and their supporters. Thank you, and peace with with you.

SOMALIA 'PARTICIPATING' IN U.S. 'INTERFERENCE'

LD052331 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Text] Our next commentary concerns the role played by Somalia in the imperialist plans for undermining African unity.

On 3 August last year America's State Department sent a memorandum to its ambassadors in Africa expressing its attitude to the Organization of African Unity, OAU. The memorandum contained confidential recommendations to the heads of the so-called moderate African states as to the undesirability of holding the 19th OAU summit and called for boycotting it. The recommendations mentioned what posture should be taken by African leaders on a number of crucial pan-African problems. Another document meant for restricted official use and signed by the U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, Jeane Kirkpatrick, was dispatched to all high-ranking American officials abroad. It stated that the United States must establish political dominance over the key areas of the world, including Africa. The countries pursuing anti-American policies openly or secretly, the document said, must be isolated or set against one another. The United States acted directly and through those on whom it could lean in kindling mistrust and sowing discord between nations.

Who were these people? The answer was provided on 22 February this year when the chief of the Pentagon, Weinberger, speaking in the Congress included, and not without reason, in the legion of America's frontline allies, the leaders of Egypt, Sudan, Kenya, Tunisia, Morocco, and Somalia. While most African governments stand for turning the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace and strongly condemn NATO for building military bases on African soil, Somalia sells its territory to the Pentagon to be used as a site of military facilities. While independent Africa resolutely opposes American military interference in the affairs of Lebanon, Somalia actually participates in the endeavors of American imperialism by letting it use its territory for training American servicemen how to act in conditions of the Middle East. After sufficient exercises American troops get dispatched to Lebanon. While the OAU and its chairman exert tremendous efforts in order to find a solution to the conflicts in Chad and in West Sahara, Somalia's leaders deem it necessary to unleash another round of malicious campaign aimed at undermining the prestige of Mengistu Haile Mariam, the current OAU chairman.

This is how expansionism in Somalia's foreign policy leads to complicity in the imperialist attempts to frustrate African unity, runs counter to Africa's common interests and plays into the hands of those who persist in their efforts to split the continent and to submit it to their pressure.

MOSCOW NOTES ANNIVERSARY OF TREATY WITH ANGOLA

LD062050 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Text] A commentary by Oleg Lavrukhin devoted to the seventh anniversary of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation Between the Soviet Union and Angola as observed on the 8th:

The signing of the treaty was a logical development of the relations of friendship between the Soviet and Angolan peoples, relations born in the years of the struggle of the Angolans for independence. As to the treaty, it gave legal form to these relations and raised them to a principally new stage.

The large-scale cooperation between the two countries currently underway confirms this. I'd like to single out the development of Soviet-Angolan economic contacts. This country delivers industrial equipment, motor vehicles, and farm machines to Angola, helping it with the construction of more than 30 production facilities, among these a major hydropower complex in Capanga. When it is commissioned, the output of electricity in that county is to double. Two cotton-ginning factories are to go up in Ngunza and Porto Amboim. Soviet geologists are looking for minerals in Angola, and with Soviet assistance it has set up several vocational training centers, which have already prepared about 6,000 specialists for the national economy.

There are Angolan youths and girls at Soviet schools. Public organizations of the two countries maintain close contacts and delegations, and then exhibitions and films are exchanged on a regular basis. The exchanges enable the public of the two countries to know more about each other, which promotes friendship between the two countries. The USSR-Angolan Friendship Society, founded shortly after the signing of the treaty, now has thousands of members, including collective members such as factories and agricultural cooperatives.

As they observe the seventh anniversary of the treaty the Soviet people assure the Angolans of their complete solidarity and support, and may the relations of friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and Angola grow stronger.

TANZANIAN PARTY DELEGATION COMPLETES USSR TOUR

PM060819 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Oct 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Exchange of Experience"]

[Text] In accordance with the plan for party links between the CPSU and the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania, a delegation of party workers headed by (S. Sh. Khammad), member of the Politburo and secretary of the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania Central Committee, was in the Soviet Union from 23 September to 1 October.

The Tanzanian guests familiarized themselves with the CPSU's experience in the sphere of party organization and leadership of the economy. They had talks at the CPSU Central Committee's organizational and party work, international, and economic sections, the USSR State Committee for Prices, the Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee, and the Kirghiz SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. They visited agricultural and industrial enterprises in Moscow Oblast and the city of Frunze.

The members of the delegation expressed profound satisfaction with the results of their stay in the USSR and spoke highly of the Soviet people's achievements and their peace-loving policy.

TASS CITES AFP ON 5 OCT COUP ATTEMPT IN NIGER

LD061845 Moscow TASS in English 1420 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Text] Paris October 6 TASS -- Prime Minister Oumarou Mamane of the Republic of Niger said there was an abortive coup d'etat in that West African state last night, FRANCE PRESSE news agency reported from Niamey.

Mamane said in an address to the nation that a group of gunmen had attempted to take advantage of the absence of President Seyni Kountche, who is on a visit to France, and capture power. But Nigerian [as received] Armed Forces displayed vigilance, quelled the coup and restored order in that country. Prime Minister Mamane called on the population to maintain calm and vigilance.

The situation in Niamey, according to AFP, remains calm. But its international airport is closed, while the residence of the head of state, army and police barracks and the Niamey radio station are guarded by heavy military patrols.

CARIBBEAN INITIATIVE CALLED 'PARODY OF CHARITY'

LD062009 Moscow TASS in English 1718 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Text] Moscow October 6 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Nikolay Chigir writes: As has become a tradition with the present Republican administration, any action undertaken by Ronald Reagan is publicized with unprecedented pomposity and accompanied by the bravura of propaganda trumpets. All indications are that they in the U.S. capital take the view that this can not only lend weight and significance to what is played out on the Washington political scene but also disguise its true meaning. It is precisely these goals that were served by an elaborate ceremony in the White House to mark Reagan's signing of the so-called "Caribbean Initiative" law. The President himself spared no colours for his brainchild which he has been extensively advertising for nearly two years as an example of "a collective partnership to ensure peace, prosperity and democracy".

What is concealed behind this verbal euphoria? Let us begin with noting that Reagan allocates within the framework of his "Caribbean Initiative" 350 million dollars in economic and military aid to "friendly" Caribbean countries, with the lion's share of the money intended for the bloody regime of El Salvador.

The very sum total of this "aid" looks like a parody of charity, although the incumbent U.S. President is so fond of posing as its priest. But what kind of "prosperity", the question is, can be ensured in Caribbean countries by the Reagan "boon"? It is nothing more than a scanty handout, considering that Caribbean countries' debt to the United States already exceeds a huge 15 billion dollars and that U.S. monopolies operating in these countries rake in nearly 2.5 dollars in profits per dollar invested in their economies. According to TIME magazine, American businessmen take up to 500 million dollars out of Caribbean countries every year.

This makes perfectly clear the economic mission of the "Caribbean Initiative", which is to set up a smokescreen to enable U.S. imperialists under its cover to carry on without hindrance their policy of plundering Caribbean countries. But the Reagan plan has also another objective which is even more important.

The U.S. President's initiative, and the U.S. press itself makes no bones about admitting this bluntly, is meant to provide conditions for wider U.S. military expansion in the Caribbean and Central America to implant and consolidate military dictatorships there and to sweep "friendly" governments more effectively into the orbit of U.S. militarist and hegemonistic policy.

Under the cover of whaffling about Reagan's "Caribbean boons" the United States is concentrating its naval, Air Force and ground forces in Central and Caribbean America on an unprecedented scale, preparing for direct armed interference in Nicaragua and El Salvador and Honduras.

Reagan needs the "collective partnership", not to "ensure peace, prosperity and democracy", as he ever tries to claim, but to unseat the Sandinist Government of Nicaragua, engineer plots against Cuba and Grenada, throttle popular national liberation movements, weaken the national independence of the states located in the Western Hemisphere, and reverse the democratic and social changes under way there.

U.S.-LATIN ARMY CONFERENCE 'CONSPIRACY' HIT

LD062238 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2000 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Text] A routine conference of army commanders of the United States and Latin American countries has ended in Caracas, capital of Venezuela. Our commentator Viktor Anikin is at the microphone:

Such conferences are held on U.S. initiative every 2 years and have been since 1948, that is, since the time the Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance was concluded. This treaty, better known as the Rio de Janeiro Pact, foisted on Latin America dependence on the United States in the military sphere and was an instrument for suppressing national-liberation movements in countries south of the Rio Grande. Under cover of the Rio de Janeiro Pact, the United States has at various times organized the overthrow of democratic regimes in Guatemala and the Dominican Republic and is conducting -- without success -- a campaign to isolate Cuba from other countries in the Western Hemisphere.

Such subversive actions are always justified in terms of a supposed communist threat to the peoples of Latin America. This same pretext is being used even now to implement a counterrevolutionary conspiracy against people's power in Nicaragua. Not wishing to risk resorting to direct military interference, Washington relies basically on the reactionary military in Central American countries like Honduras, Guatemala and El Salvador. It was not by chance that at the Caracas conference Commander of the Guatemalan Army General Mario Lopez topped U.S. propaganda statements by calling for what he called force against the Marxists.

Yet another link in inflaming tension in Central America is formed by the United States' attempts to revive the so-called Central American Defense Council. As is known, this fell apart when Honduras left it in 1969 following its defeat in the football war with El Salvador and the overthrow of the Somoza dictatorship in Nicaragua in 1979. The question of this minibloc's rebirth was discussed a few days ago in the Guatemalan capital by the ministers of defense of Honduras, El Salvador, Panama and Guatemala, with the participation of Pentagon representatives. The communique on this meeting speaks again about the right to use military force in the name of defending democracy and progress. In convening its placemen under the banner of anticommunism the Reagan administration is calculating on using them to stifle the revolution in Nicaragua and the national-liberation movements in other Latin American countries. The task -- and the Cuban example shows this -- is, let us be straight about it, beyond their strength.

GORBACHEV, ARKHIPOV ATTEND AGRICULTURE SESSION

LD062110 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 6 Oct 83

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Excerpt] A solemn session devoted to Agricultural Workers Day was held in Moscow today. It was attended by Comrade Gorbachev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Comrade Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. Also in the presidium of the session were harvesting heroes, front-ranking production workers, veterans of the kolkhoz movement and scientists. A report was delivered by Comrade Mesyats, USSR minister of agriculture.

GRISHIN ADDRESSES 26 SEP MOSCOW GORKOM MEETING

PM061010 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 27 Sep 83 pp 1-2

[Unattributed report: "Improving Marxist-Leninist Education"]

[Excerpt] Yesterday a conference of the Moscow City CPSU organization aktiv was held to discuss the question of "the tasks of party organizations and propaganda cadres to further improve Marxist-Leninist education in the new 1983-1984 academic year in light of the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum decisions."

V. V. Grishin, first secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom, delivered a speech to the conference.

A.M. Roganov, secretary of the CPSU Moscow Gorkom, delivered a speech to the conference.

The following addressed the conference: F. F. Kozyrev-Dal, first secretary of the Krasnopresnenskiy CPSU Raykom; Hero of Socialist Labor L. V. Rumyantseva, propaganda worker and shop chief at the Parizhskaya Kommuna Factory; Academician A. V. Fokin, director of the USSR Academy of Sciences Elemento-Organic Compounds Institute and methodological seminar leader, Yu. I. Shamayev, party committee secretary at a computer plant; and T. V. Goncharova, chief of the Kompressor Plant political enlightenment office.

CPSU Moscow Gorkom Bureau members and candidate members took part in the aktiv conference's work.

In his opening address to the conference V. V. Grishin, first secretary of the CPSU Moscow Gorkom, noted that the new academic year in the system of Marxist-Leninist education of communists and non-party people will be held in an atmosphere of nationwide struggle to implement the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and of subsequent party Central Committee plenums and under conditions where the party and the country are riding a new crest of socioeconomic development. The new academic year will proceed under the sign of implementing the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum which set the task of the all-around improvement and further boosting of the party's ideological work.

The CPSU Central Committee plenum emphasized that for all the importance of the economic, organizational, and other issues with which party organizations must deal, ideological work is increasingly moving to the forefront.

The party considers stepping up ideological work to be one of its central tasks, on whose successful resolution the accelerated tempo of our headway on all avenues of economic, social, and cultural development largely depends.

The June plenum set the task of decisively raising all our ideological, educational, and propaganda work to the standard of those great and complex tasks that the party is resolving in the process of improving developed communism.

The policy provisions contained in Comrade Yu.V. Andropov's speech at the plenum and other speeches and party documents show the directions in which ideological work must develop and under what conditions its efficiency immeasurably grows.

The main thrust of the party organizations' political education work is to arm Communists and all Soviet people with profound Marxist-Leninist knowledge and an understanding of CPSU policy and to form in them steadfast communist convictions and an active life stance. Unity of ideologically theoretical, political education, organizational, and economic activity is an indispensable condition for success.

It is important never to lose sight of the fact that Marxist-Leninist studies in each labor collective must always be tied in with the solution of specific economic, social, and educational tasks and actively influence the raising of labor productivity and the improvements of the quality of the output produced and the formation in each student of the traits of a zealous and careful owner of production and of all public property.

Political and economic studies must be a component of work to enhance the discipline and organization and high degree of responsibility of each Muscovite at his workplace and in daily life.

Party raykoms, primary party organizations, and the propaganda aktiv are called upon to persistently improve the organization and content of party studies, subordinating them to the further enhancement of the political and labor activity of communists and non-party people and to their mobilization for the successful fulfillment of the state plans and socialist pledges for 1983 and the 11th 5-Year Plan.

Party committees and propaganda cadres are called upon to try to achieve a situation in which, alongside a command of the fundamental propositions of Marxism-Leninism, the students have a profound understanding of the objective laws of the growth of the CPSU's leading role in Soviet society's life, of the concept of developed socialism, the CPSU line of further strengthening friendship between the peoples of the USSR, and the party's course toward intensifying the economy and enhancing its efficiency.

Propagandizing the CPSU's historic experience must help breed staunch internationalist patriots devoted to the party cause and the socialist patriots devoted to the party cause and the socialist motherland and ready to defend socialism's gains. Muscovites' sense of belonging to the Soviet motherland and pride in the party and their involvement in the great achievements in communist building must be persistently strengthened.

Ideological, educational, and propaganda work must still further strengthen the unity between the party and the people and increase the working people's political activeness and creative energy.

The vast arsenal of propaganda and educational facilities available in Moscow must be used effectively and applied more actively and creatively, taking into account the significant improvement in Muscovites' educational standard and their enhanced needs. The ideological aktiv has much to do here and the main enemies with which it has to contend are formalism, platitudinizing, and intellectual mediocrity and sloth. A determined effort must be made to put an end to the parroting (or mechanical reading) of one generalization or another.

The point of political study should be to ensure that every communist and working person in Moscow acquires a deeper understanding of party policy in the context of the present day, is able to put into practice the knowledge imparted, and more clearly appreciates and fulfills his own duty.

Political studies and economic education must play a bigger role in instilling firm moral principles and a sense of public duty in students. Consumerism and fault-finding must be exposed, people's spiritual and moral development must be more actively influenced, and a view of life whereby material benefits do not dominate a person but serve to satisfy his lofty spiritual wants must be inculcated.

We must pay particular attention to young people political education. The rising generation must be educated in a spirit of deep commitment to the party and the people, fidelity to the ideas of proletarian internationalism, and constant readiness to defend our motherland and socialism's gains. "It is important to be sure that we will be succeeded by people who will in no way relinquish the banner of October and Lenin's ideas and who know their job thoroughly," Comrade Yu.V. Andropov said at his meeting with party veterans.

Given the sharp deterioration in the international situation, when imperialist reaction, especially the U.S. ruling clique, is waging a psychological war of unprecedented scale against the Soviet Union, party organizations and propaganda and agitation workers must step up counterpropaganda work and imbue every form of political study with that work.

Within the Marxist-Leninist education system imperialism's intrigues aimed at exacerbating the international situation and undermining the socialist community's security and the cause of peace and progress must be actively exposed. Muscovites' political vigilance and their implacable opposition to hostile views must be developed and the ability to withstand the class enemy's ideological sabotage must be fostered in them.

In light of the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum decisions and Comrade Yu.V. Andropov's directions and recommendations, a great deal of work has been done in the city's party organizations to prepare for the new academic year within the Marxist-Leninist education system, the speaker went on to point out. At the same time, however, there are many shortcomings in this work, into whose elimination the party ideological aktiv's efforts must be channeled.

It was pointed out at the CPSU Central Committee June Plenum that the party studies are still not fully satisfying today's demands and the new tasks of communist building, and are not sufficiently linked with the solution of current sociopolitical and production tasks. All of this also applies in full measure to Moscow.

We have all the conditions and potential to overcome these shortcomings. We have everything necessary to organize and conduct political and economic studies in the capital at the highest level, in an exemplary manner -- as befits Moscow, which has always been in the fore of everything. I repeat: We have all the potential and prerequisites for this. Above all, we have wonderful propaganda cadres, on whom ideological education's success largely depends.

Assessing highly the propaganda workers' noble labor, the party shows constant concern for creating the necessary conditions for their work. The capital's 100,000-strong army of propaganda workers actively and reliably assists the city party organization in solving the tasks facing it. By doing its utmost to support and encourage propaganda workers' labor, the gorkom expresses its profound appreciation and gratitude to them and to all the ideological aktiv.

The holding of Propaganda Workers' Day in the city and throughout the country on 24 September is yet another graphic expression of the party's attention and concern for propaganda cadres. On the eve of the new academic year a large group of propaganda workers was awarded Lenin testimonials and desk-top medals.

On behalf of the Moscow Gorkom, V.V. Grishin congratulated the recipients and wished them and all Moscow's propaganda workers further great success in their work to fulfill the tasks set by the party and the CPSU, Central Committee June Plenum.

In conclusion V.V. Grishin expressed confidence that in the new academic year the capital's ideological aktiv will do everything needed to ensure that party studies and economic education effectively arm communists and all Muscovites with a profound knowledge of Marxism-Leninism. On this basis further successes will be achieved in fulfilling the 26th Party Congress decisions and tasks of communist building.

GRISHIN ATTENDS 6 OCT MOSCOW GORKOM SESSION

LD062043 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Text] A council of veterans has been established at the Moscow Gorkom. Today, at the organizational meeting, it was noted that the Moscow city party organization entrusts the veterans with crucial assignments and directs them to those places where the business, political and moral qualities are particularly needed. Representatives of the many-thousand-strong contingent of metropolitan veterans reviewed tasks connected with the most effective use of their experience and knowledge.

Comrade Borodin, CPSU member since 1932, Hero of Socialist Labor, was elected chairman of the veterans' council.

Comrade Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom, spoke at the meeting.

KUZNETSOV TAKES PART IN PANEL SESSION

PM061029 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Oct 83 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "In the Commissions of the USSR Supreme Soviet Chambers"]

[Text] Concern for working women, mothers, and our future -- the rising generation -- is constantly at the focus of attention of the Communist Party and the Soviet state. This was noted at the 4 October joint session of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the Union and Soviet of the Nationalities Commissions on Maternity, Child Development, and the Work and Daily Life of Women. It discussed questions pertaining to the implementation of recommendations by the chambers' standing commissions concerning the observation of legal requirements for labor safety measures for women employed in agriculture and to measures taken to implement the recommendations concerning the fulfillment of plan targets for the development of the network of children's preschool establishments and the further improvement of educational work in them.

In their reports and speeches the deputies noted that the USSR Ministry of Agriculture other interested USSR ministries and departments, and the union republic councils of ministers, guided by the 26th Party Congress decisions, the decisions of the subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums, and Comrade Yu. V. Andropov's instructions, are working to improve the production and living conditions of rural working women and enhance the responsibility of economic leaders for observing the legal requirements for the labor safety measures for women.

In the adopted decision, the commissions outlined measures aimed at eliminating shortcomings in this work and speeding up the creation of healthy and safe working conditions for women employed in agriculture.

The commissions' session reviewed the work done by USSR ministries and departments and the union republic councils of ministers to further develop public preschool education and improve the construction of children's preschool establishments.

V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; A.S. Barkauskas, deputy chairman of USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; A.P. Shitikov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the Union; T.N. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; and leaders of a number of ministries and departments took part in the session.

BAGIROV ADDRESSES AKTIVS ON IDEOLOGY

GF061502 Baku Domestic Service in Azeri 1700 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Report on address by Kyamran Bagirov, first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, to a conference at the Party Economic Aktivs School on 5 October -- read by announcer]

[Test] The (Berzhenskiy) conference on 5 October was the main concern of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee and the Party Economic Aktivs School. Kyamran Bagirov, first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party, read a report at the conference entitled "Ideological Work Is the Work of the Party as a Whole and of Each and Every Communist." Kyamran Bagirov said the following:

The new educational year will be one for learning and deeply identifying oneself with the effort to realize the decisions of the June 1983 CPSU Plenum, the main assertions of the teaching of Marxism-Leninism and the fundamental theoretical and political issues put forward in the plenum. As for the program expounded by Comrade Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the plenum, it has been a major guide to the theory of socialist construction and practice. It teaches us to have deeper thoughts about domestic and foreign conditions as well as about the perspectives of our progress. It gives new perspective into complex problems of our time.

Comrade Kyamran Bagirov, while referring to the contemporary complex international situation, said the following:

The provocations directed by the imperialists, particularly by the United States, against the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, and their aggressive militarist line, have been categorically condemned in Comrade Andropov's speech. This very important document [sened], which has been wholeheartedly supported by the Soviet people and by all those who cherish goodwill, calls on communists, impartialists, and all the citizens of the Soviet Union to further rally around Lenin's party, its Central Committee and its Central Committee Politburo. Under the circumstances it is necessary to raise the political awareness and [words indistinct] of the toilers. It is also necessary to train them to harbor hate against imperialism. Mainly, the toilers must be mobilized to contribute without objection toward consolidating the homeland's economic and defense capability and toward the effort made to fulfill plans and socialist obligations.

The perspectives of the struggle between ideologies in contemporary times are quite clear. The future belongs to socialist ideology, which is currently on its historic march. However, no matter how clear the final outcome of the struggle may be known, this cannot be regarded as a basis for indifference and treachery, as it is being thought by the party.

At this point, two related obligations come into view. They are: to successfully relate the truth about socialism, the Soviet community, and the peaceful foreign policy pursued by the CPSU and to expose imperialism's lies and epics and the destructiveness of its propaganda and provocations. The decisions reached by the party's June Plenum have exposed significantly on the nature of ideological work and on the place and role of political discipline in all the activities of the CPSU. In fact, its gradually increasing importance has been pointed to once again.

Our party has regarded consolidating ideological work in all aspects of our homeland's development as one of its main obligations. This is due to the fact that increasing the pace of our progress in all aspects of economic, social, and cultural development depends on successfully fulfilling this obligation.

After discussing the demands put forward by the June CPSU Plenum regarding the consolidation of the structure and method applied in ideological work, Comrade Kyamran Bagirov said:

It is essential for a communist to learn the party philosophy and history so as to successfully spread major ideologies to the masses, teach them to others and successfully accomplish assigned tasks. Taking Lenin's (?philosophy) as a guide, he must learn to assess current differences and developments in life and evaluate issues correctly and assess them from the party's viewpoint. It has been proved on many occasions that party influence plays a major part in the [words indistinct] in conditioning masses within the framework of the spirit of communism and [words indistinct]. Insofar as party education is concerned, the assertions of the June Plenum make it possible (?for the party to encourage communists to train in light of the philosophy and to attach more importance to it). The objective behind party education is to teach philosophy to individuals and to see to it that they are able to put into effect their theoretical knowledge in their work. Matters should be tackled in a way which would contribute positively toward production, moral and political conditions in the collectives and individual behavior and life of each and every communist.

Comrade Bagirov continued: Our experience tells us that a well-organized political education unites the people in heart, mobilizes them politically, and increases their activity and initiative. How are we going to mobilize the moral strength of the people and their toil and social activity for realizing the plans of the 11th 5-year plan period, increasing production and stepping up the pace of our progress? The June Central Committee Plenum has pointed out that the ideological work is one for the whole of the party. The entire party committee apparatus, their bureaus, first secretaries, and all party organizations must engage in ideological work -- in fact they must do so every day. The party attaches great importance to the direct participation of all leading workers in every domain in the ideological work. A leading worker in our time must identify himself with the supreme ideological doctrine and possess moral qualities, in that he must have [words indistinct], a global view, cherish the desire to renew himself, and approach an assigned task with a feeling of creativeness. Therefore, leading workers must continue learning. It is only through this that they will deserve the moral right to supervise others.

Concluding, Comrade Bagirov said: You are beginning a new year in the party economic aktivs school. Leading workers must acquaint themselves in depth with the present problems related to the task of consolidating progressed socialism.

The theoretical and practical assertions put forward in the materials [materialler] of the June CPSU Central Committee Plenum form the basis of this course of study. A leading communist must acquaint himself with the revolutionary philosophy and become an example for all the members of the party.

Members and candidate members of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee Bureau participated in the conference.

SHKABARDNYA TOURS AZERBAIJAN, MEETS BAGIROV

GF061720 Baku International Service in Azeri 1300 GMT 6 Oct 83

[From the press review]

[Text] Dear listeners, here is a review of the republic's press today. Mikhail Shkabardnya, member of the CPSU Central Committee and minister of instrument making, automation equipment, and control systems, has paid a visit to our republic for a few days. Today's press report that he visited the Baku Machinery Maintenance Factory, the Elibayramli Consumer Goods Factory -- named after the 60th anniversary of the Soviet Union -- and the Kirovabad Machinery Maintenance Factory. While visiting the said factories, he also inquired about the work and living conditions of the toilers.

Kyamran Bagirov, first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, conferred with Mikhail Shkabardnya. During the meeting matters related to the question of improving establishments in the said field, the perspective of increasing the pace of production, and the development of existing establishments -- including the question of providing them with new technological equipment -- were discussed.

SHEVARDNADZE ATTENDS RSFSR ARTS FESTIVAL

LD052027 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Excerpts] The Days of Literature and Art of the RSFSR, which ended today in Tbilisi, were an exciting festival of friendship.

The tasks facing masters of the word in the struggle to fulfill the decisions of the June 1983 CPSU Central Committee Plenum were discussed at a joint session of the secretariats of the writers' unions of Georgia and the RSFSR. The finale of the Days of the RSFSR was a festive concert in the great hall of the Georgian Philharmonic. Comrade Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia, and other of the republic's leaders were present at it.

TRUD EDITORIALIZES ON REPORT, ELECTION CAMPAIGN

PM061555 Moscow TRUD in Russian 5 Oct 83 p 1

[Editorial: "Time Dictates Style of Work"]

[Text] It is an important time in the country's trade union organizations. The report and election campaign has been mounted on a broad scale here. During the campaign over 3 million trade union group organizers, more than 100,000 trade union organizers, 578,400 shop committees and trade union bureaus, and 530,000 trade union committees of primary organizations with less than 300 members, are reporting on their work.

The fact that, this year, reports and elections are proceeding in a more organized fashion and to a high political standard attests to a further increase in the trade unions' role as schools of administration, management, and communism.

The meetings and conferences are comprehensively analyzing the activity of trade union organizations in fulfilling the decisions of the 26th Party Congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums, the propositions and conclusions expounded in the speeches of Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the Work of the Heavy Machine-Building Workers' Trade Union Central Committee," and the decisions of the 17th USSR Trade Union Congress.

Questions of strengthening labor discipline, organization, and order in production and of improving the organization of socialist competition and the movement for a communist attitude to labor are the focus of attention of meetings and conferences. The tasks of the improvement of qualitative indicators, the strict observance of contract commitments by suppliers of output, the expansion of consumer goods production, the ensuring of the timely commissioning of production capacities, and the improvement of work conditions and safety, of housing, cultural, and consumer services, and of educational work are being brought to the forefront. In light of the demands of the law on Labor collectives, ways of further involving working people in production management are being outlined.

Detailed and demanding talk is underway in rural trade union organizations on how to complete the harvesting and feed procurement as rapidly as possible and how to fulfill successfully the plans for the sale of agricultural products to the state and work in fulfilling the Food Program and developing subsidiary farms and the activity of trade union committees in the agro-industrial complex are also being analyzed.

The AUCCTU Presidium resolution "On Holding Reports and Elections in Primary Trade Union Organizations" stresses that trade union councils and committees must ensure that report and election campaigns are held in an atmosphere of criticism and self-criticism, strictly observing the democratic foundations of internal trade union life.

Unfortunately, this demand is not observed everywhere. This is what M. Bogometov, foreman at the V.I. Lenin Michurinsk Plant, writes: "A report and election trade union conference was held 6 September in our enterprises's foundry shop. Preparations for it were made in good time; the indicator board was rapidly updated, a 'molniya' [wall newspaper] was posted with the surnames of offenders.... Everything laid down was done for form's sake. But the real essence of this important event in the collective's life evidently did not concern anybody. The entire report of Trade Union Committee Chairman T. Ivanov came down to a description of our production successes and of how we spend our cultural leisure. He dwelled only very briefly -- and with what you could sense was very great reluctance -- on the problems we confront in production."

This is not the only sign of formalism in reports and elections. In the editorial mail, we come across letters about attempts to regiment the promotion of candidates, to overload meetings and conferences with organizational measures, and to exaggerate the attendance reports. There is no need to explain what harm this does to the development of democratic principles in trade unions and to educational work.

Some report and election meetings pay too little attention to topical economic and social tasks facing production collectives and do not properly reflect questions of improving the organizational work of primary trade union organizations and enhancing the role of trade union groups under the team form of labor organization.

During the reports and elections it is very important to outline effective measures for further improving trade unions' activity in all spheres of the economy and people's labor, life, and education. All the concerns and thoughts of the many-thousand-strong army of the trade union aktiv must be directed toward ensuring that work is as good and fruitful as possible.

Despite all the diversity of the big problems and everyday questions discussed at meetings, special attention must be paid to the most important sectors of work and it is on this basis that what has been accomplished must be assessed. Here criticism must be spearheaded against anything which obstructs the fulfillment of production plans, the main reasons for shortcomings must be revealed, and measures which would promote the radical improvement of all work must be elaborated.

The prime task for any labor collective is to increase labor productivity. Success in this depends to a large extent on discipline in production and the introduction of the proper order, which is what the recent CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, and AUCCTU resolutions are aimed at. Meeting participants must conduct a principled talk about how to fulfill in practice these important decisions.

Reports and elections make serious demands on economic and trade union leaders, whose duty it is to take the most direct and active part in the report and election campaign, which is designed to examine from principled positions all substantiated critical remarks and proposals and to take decisive steps to eliminate them.

It is known that the success of trade union organizations' work depends on the actions of the huge, multimillion-strong army of activists, which bears the brunt of all the diversity of trade union work in each labor collective. The in-depth examination of the activity of commissions, social formations, and all socialist directed by trade unions, the profound appraisal of their work, the stipulation of specific demands for the trade union aktiv, and the improvement of its qualitative makeup, primarily on the basis of the promotion of workers and kolkhoz members, are also all necessary in the report and election process.

Questions of mass organizational work must be the object of profound investigation during the campaign. It is important to focus attention on really vital key problems such as improving the style, forms, and methods of trade union committees' work and intensifying organizational activity directly in the lower links of enterprises, shop organizations, and teams.

In discussing work, outlining plans, and taking decisions, it is necessary to pay serious attention to backing them up with organizational and ideological measures which will promote in practice the steady implementation of these decisions, transforming them into a real force.

PRAVDA URGES 'PURPOSEFUL' POLITICAL STUDIES

PM060839 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Oct 83 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Political Enlightenment"]

[Text] The formation of a scientific, Marxist-Leninist world outlook -- the basis of Soviet people's communist education -- has been and remains one of our party's main tasks at all stages of the building of the new world. This is what turns communists and working people into conscious political fighters and active builders of communism who participate in the management of the state, society, and production with great know how, independently evaluate events in domestic and international life, and are capable of offering a well-argued rebuff to any ideological enemies.

An important role in the cultivation of these qualities belongs to party, economic, and mass political education. It is no accident that one of the foremost of the basic obligations of each party member listed in the CPSU rules is: to master Marxist-Leninist theory and raise his ideological standards. The call to further improve the ideological-theoretical and political tempering of communists and all working people was echoed with renewed force at the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum.

"A large role," Comrade Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, noted in his plenum speech, "has to be played by a change in the workstyle of our network of political enlightenment and mass political instruction. First of all we must put an end to formalism and the mechanical and lifeless memorizing (or reading from notes) of some general principles or others. The point of political studies is that each person acquire a deeper understanding of the party's policy under today's conditions, be able to apply in practice the knowledge he has acquired, have a clearer idea of his own duty and execute it in practice."

An exceptionally responsible task. Now that classes in the new year of political and economic studies are beginning, this task requires the most attentive attitude and daily efforts from each party organization and each party committee. The main thing is to make more effective the propaganda of Marxism-Leninism, of the party's history and policy, and of the experience of its activity at various stages of the struggle for socialism. It is equally important to link party education and mass political and economic studies more closely with life and with the daily struggle waged by party organizations and labor collectives to successfully implement the decisions of the 26th Party Congress and the subsequent Central Committee Plenums and fulfill the 11th 5-Year Plan targets. Studies must exert an active influence on raising labor productivity and on nurturing in students the sense of being masters of production and of all public property.

What must come first is the elucidation and profound study of the documents of the CPSU Central Committee June Plenum so that each communist and each Soviet person acquires a good understanding of their essence and determines his place in the implementation of the set tasks. Party committees must take every measure to ensure that studies take place in an atmosphere of active discussion of the problems that perturb people and orient students toward greater personal responsibility for the common cause and toward a resolute struggle against shortcomings and any deviations from the norms of socialist morality and the Soviet way of life.

The press has already reported the changes that have been made to study plans and programs in line with the requirements of the times. The first class of the year, as is well known, is devoted to the subject "Ideological Work -- a Matter for the Entire Party, for Each Communist." It is important from the very beginning to impart a lively, constructive, and creative character to the discussion of this question by making active use of the materials of the Central Committee June Plenum and the meeting with party veterans at the CPSU Central Committee and by analyzing in depth the organization of ideological education work in students' own collectives.

One of the foremost concerns is to ensure the total elimination of shortcomings mentioned at the CPSU Central Committee Plenum, local party committee plenums, ideological aktiv conferences, and meetings of communists. And, as practice shows, quite a few such omissions still exist. The Tula CPSU Obkom Plenum sharply criticized the Aleksin Party Gorkom, which had allowed grave shortcomings in the organization of party studies and in control over the quality, ideological orientation, and methodology of studies. Similar errors were mentioned at the plenums of a number of other party committees. The lack of control and the formal attitude toward matters resulted in failures to hold classes or their "holding" only on paper and in superficiality, a pedantically didactic tone, and the cheerless rehashing of truisms, which offers nothing to either the minds or the hearts of the students.

The Central Committee June Plenum decisions enjoin us to be bolder in ridding ourselves of formalism, dogmatism, stagnation, and ineffective forms of studies.

The atmosphere of classes must be distinguished by frankness of discussion, freshness of thought and word, and high spiritual standards. Special attention must be paid here to the propagandists, their selection, their ideological-political and methodological training, the expansion of the information available to them and of their outlook on events, and their mastery of the art of individual work with people.

Today the formation of a Marxist-Leninist world outlook is linked more closely than ever before with convincing and skillful propaganda of our historical achievements. This demands that the leaders of classes disclose more deeply the significance of such fundamental values of socialism as the collectivist spirit and comradely mutual assistance, true people's power and humanism, fraternal friendship between peoples, the moral health of society, and each person's confidence in the future. Questions of strengthening socialist labor discipline and the party and government measures in this direction must be at the center of attention today. At the same time it is necessary to skillfully expose the attacks by false imperialist propaganda and resolutely oppose everything that contradicts the norms of our life or hinders our movement forward.

Profound and purposeful political studies will serve the even closer ideological cohesion of Soviet people and will help to create everywhere a moral and psychological atmosphere in which everyone is clearly aware of his position within the common formation and considers it his immutable duty to work for the motherland's benefit in an organized fashion, conscientiously, with maximum productivity, and with total creative effort.

EXPERT INTERVIEWED ON LEGISLATIVE ALTERATIONS

LD300936 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1430 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Interview with Professor Vasilii Ivanovich Nikitinskiy, doctor of juridical science, by correspondent Tamara Karetnikova on the decree by the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet bringing into force alterations in USSR legislation as of 1 September]

[Excerpt] [Karetnikova] Vasily Ivanovich, what brought about the need for the adoption of this new decree on labor discipline?

[Nikitinskiy] The problem of labor discipline has always been at the focus of attention of our party and our state, but the methods and means of strengthening discipline have been changing. For example, there was a time when we thought that it was only possible to fight violators by means of persuasion, encouragement, and of course punishment of those involved in absenteeism, tardiness, and so on. However, when we carried out psychological research -- and we carried out a great deal -- it turned out that a large number of factors have a substantial effect on the state of labor discipline. What are these factors? There are, for example, the organization of labor, working conditions, the management's attitude toward the housing conditions and amenities of the working people, and the state of the psychological climate in the collective. It turned out that it is impossible to strengthen discipline by incentives and punishments alone. It is necessary to take account of and somehow influence all these factors that have an effect on the state of discipline.

In his speech at the meeting with party veterans, Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov noted that we have not been seeking ways to solve new tasks with sufficient vigor. Frequently, we have embarked on half-hearted measures. One can see that in 1979 we embarked in this fashion on half-hearted measures and now in 1983 we have already been forced to seek additional measures to strengthen labor discipline.

[Karetnikova] Yes, unfortunately there are many examples testifying to the fact that the 1979 decision did not work for long. Vasilii Ivanovich, you will probably agree that, nevertheless, measures, even drastic ones, were taken at first but somehow they bypassed the cause that leads to various violations of labor discipline.

[Nikitinskiy] In some places, as Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov noted at his meeting with party veterans, the call to strengthen labor discipline was interpreted as only vigilant administrative control over the presence of each person at his workplace from such a time to such a time. Of course, it is important to attend work but this is not the chief issue. One must not forget that discipline order, and timely appearance at work are necessary above all to secure a higher work yield. We can now say that some unconscientious workers took advantage of the shortage of qualified staff existing in our country to dictate their own terms to management. Some managements, for fear of losing the qualified cadres, were led on by these violators and did not in practice use those measures of exerting influence that should have been employed. It is for this reason that the November plenum posed the question most acutely of strengthening discipline.

[Karetnikova] And not only of strengthening labor discipline. Vasilii Ivanovich, if you can, please deal in more detail with those aspects that are at the basis of the new decree.

[Nikitinskiy] First of all, there are the economic aspects. Economic links are becoming more complex. The scale of production is increasing. Technological progress is having an effect, a huge effect. Naturally, the value of the working minute is rising. This is why we must stiffen further the requirements of labor discipline. There are also political aspects.

Indeed, the strengthening of labor discipline is being posed at present as a most important political task. There is in all this the ideological and moral aspect. In his labor, man creates not only material values but also affirms himself as a citizen and an energetic builder of communism.

Finally, one may also mention the international aspect. After all, the better things go for us in the national economy, the firmer not only our domestic position but also our international position is and the firmer the cause of ensuring peace throughout the world is.

As is known, the Soviet people ardently supported the party's line. An enormous number of proposals were received from the working people in connection with the changes to the existing legislation. It is natural that this party line and these proposals that were voiced by the working people themselves required consolidation by legislation to a certain extent. After this, there was first the adoption of the decision of the party Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers and the AUCCTU on stepping-up work to strengthen labor discipline; then there was the decision of the USSR Council of Ministers and the AUCCTU on additional measures to strengthen labor discipline. These decisions were adopted on 28 July 1983. Finally, a decree of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet was adopted on 12 August making alterations to USSR legislation and this decree came into force on 1 September.

[Karetnikova] What are the principal ideas in these latest laws directed at strengthening labor discipline?

[Nikitinskiy] First of all, I should like to note the consistent implementation of the principle. Each according to his work. The conscientious worker will only gain from the introduction of the new legislative acts since the number of benefits is being increased; violators correspondingly lose out and this can scarcely seem unfair.

I would like to note further that it would be wrong to think that we are intending to strengthen labor discipline only by methods of coercion. This is by no means so. Above all, there remains in force that main line that we must think about improving labor organization, improving working conditions, improving the psychological climate, and improving the housing and amenity requirements of the working people. It is only in these conditions that we may say that measures of coercion will have a role to play, but again we are not only expanding the arsenal of measures of coercion but are also increasing the number of measures of incentives for conscientious work that are provided to those who work well.

One needs to note that the new acts do not contain any violations of human rights, as our ideological enemies are attempting to depict it. As was stressed by Vladimir Ivanovich Terebilov, USSR minister of justice, at a press conference for Soviet and foreign journalists, the new acts do not violate any ILO conventions that have been ratified by the Soviet Union.

These are the reasons for the introduction of these new acts.

PRAVDA DISCUSSES IMPROVING LIVING STANDARDS

PMO41427 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Sep 83 First Edition pp 2, 3

[Article by Doctor of Economic Sciences Professor V. Mayer under the rubric "Questions of Theory": "Living Standard: Problems of Growth" -- capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] The starting point of our party's approach to the economy is the immutable requirements: Everything in the name of man, everything for man's benefit. The CPSU's attention is constantly centered on the multifaceted tasks linked with the growth of the Soviet people's well-being and the raising of the people's living standards.

The term living standard usually means the extent to which people's requirements for the material and spiritual benefits they need are satisfied. In other words, what is meant is how people eat, how they dress, what sort of housing and consumer durables they have, how their requirements for services are satisfied, and, finally, how much free time they have and how they utilize it to satisfy the whole range of human needs.

The term "living standard" reflects not only the consumption of material benefits or the satisfaction of material requirements, but human requirements in their entirety. Even K. Marx drew attention to this. Remarking that the value of labor force "is determined in each country BY THE TRADITIONAL LIVING STANDARD," he went on: "This standard presupposes not only the satisfaction of the requirements of physical life but also the satisfaction of certain requirements generated by the social conditions under which people live and are educated" (K. Marx, F. Engels: Works, Vol 16, p 150)

"People in our country make frequent use of the formula 'the raising of living standards,'" Comrade Yu. V. Andropov said at the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum. "But at times it is interpreted simplistically, meaning only the growth of people's incomes and the production of consumer goods. In reality, the concept of living standard is far broader and richer. It encompasses also the constant growth of people's consciousness and culture, including culture in daily life and behavior and what I would call the culture of sensible consumption. It also encompasses exemplary social order, healthy and rational nutrition, and the high quality of services for the people (something in our country which, as is well known, is in a far from satisfactory state). It also encompasses the morally and aesthetically sound utilization of free time. To sum up, everything which, taken in its entirety, is worthy of being described as socialist civilization."

Living standard is thus a term encompassing the entire multifaceted process of satisfying people's needs. Hence it is clear that in order to assess it we need not just one indicator but quite a wide system of indicators. For example, the state plans for our country's economic and social development use over 100 different indicators to characterize the people's living standards.

Of course, efforts to further strengthen the material basis for raising the people's living standards are not only not being slackened in our society, but are constantly being stepped up. In particular, real per capita income increased, for example, by 46 percent in 1971-1980 and should increase by an additional 6.5 percent in 1981-83.

It is true that identical levels of consumption do not always signify identical living standards and, conversely, since some of the factors determining living standards have an objective influence on people's needs, they result in differentiations in these needs. Hence the conclusion that, in determining the height of living standards, it is necessary to compare actual consumption with people's objectively determined needs and the extent to which they are satisfied.

The significance of such an approach is especially great for our country, with its enormous territory and varied natural and climatic conditions which substantially influence the formation of human needs. For example, no conclusion at all can be drawn as to the correlation between people's living standards in Taymyr and the Crimea by comparing only the level of actual consumption. For such a conclusion you need to have an accurate and differentiated idea of the needs of the inhabitants of these regions, to be able to compare indicators showing the extent to which these needs are satisfied regionally, and to calculate the relationship between the actual (or attainable under the plan) level of consumption and the normative level. Active work is currently being done to elaborate normative consumption budgets reflecting the needs of people in different parts of the country. This will supply the planning organs with an efficient instrument for guiding the process of increasing the people's well-being.

The problem of evaluating the degree of satisfaction of needs when determining the people's living standard has yet another aspect -- an extremely topical one at present. It is well known that commodity-money relations exist under socialism and that the main mass of people's needs takes the form of effective demand. At present over nine-tenths of the total volume of material consumer goods and over one-third of services are acquired by the population through the buying and selling process.

Demand, as a historically determined form of the manifestation of needs, mediates in the relationship between production and consumption. To cover demand is a necessary condition for satisfying needs and for raising the material prosperity and culture of the people. The prompt and complete satisfaction of the Soviet people's constantly increasing demand is a specific form of implementing the supreme goal of socialist production and the requirements of the fundamental economic law of socialism.

The extent to which demand is satisfied is an important economic measure of the height and dynamics of living standards. In practical terms this means that as unsatisfied demand increases the dynamics of living standards falls behind the growth of real incomes and the actual level of consumption. Conversely, as shortages of consumer goods are gradually eliminated and the degree to which the people's effective demand is satisfied increases, the real growth of people's living standards will overtake the dynamics of incomes and consumption reflected by such traditional indicators as labor remuneration, the consumption fund of national income, and others.

The evaluation of living standards is impossible without an analysis of the structure of consumption, its changes, and its improvement. This is an objective process in which the law of increasing needs is manifested. As V.I. Lenin wrote, development "inevitably entails a growth in the level of the needs of all the population and of the working proletariat.... This law of increasing needs has been expressed with full force in history..." (Complete Collected Works, Vol 1, p 101).

The law of increasing needs reflects the necessary and essential link between production and consumption. After all, the emergence of new needs on the basis of the development of production, the expansion of the range of these needs, the changes in their structure, and the disappearance of a number of old and outdated needs constitute a logical and objective process.

True freedom of action for the law of increasing needs emerges only under public ownership of the means of production and the planned management of the economy. Production relations in a socialist society provide broad scope for the operation of the law of increasing needs and create tremendous opportunities for its conscious and systematic utilization. The development of production forces accelerates the increase in needs, whose satisfaction in our country is restricted not by social conditions, as happens in the capitalist world, but only by the size of the resources available at society's disposal.

The increase in needs is manifested particularly in the emergence and increasingly broad dissemination of the culture of sensible consumption. This culture presupposes the rationalization of nutrition and the renunciation of harmful habits and of the passion for acquisitiveness not conditioned by real needs which is still to be encountered.

The law of increasing needs presupposes the faster growth of social needs than of natural needs and the faster growth of spiritual needs than of material ones. The role and significance of needs of a social nature, and of spiritual needs in particular, inevitably grow as social production improves. This process develops particularly intensively under the conditions of the developed socialist society.

Our ideological enemies often level against us the accusation that increased needs under socialism are supposedly entirely restricted to the spiritual sphere. This absurd claim is totally refuted by life itself: Despite difficulties that still exist in providing some types of goods, the law of increasing needs confidently operates in the material sphere too. The general trends in its manifestation here take the form of faster growth in the consumption of nonfood goods and services than of food goods, and also of faster growth in the population's consumption of and demand for the nutritionally most valuable products -- meat, milk, eggs, and fruit -- compared with other food products. Demand is also growing fast for consumer durables, especially for the so-called new goods. Thus, during the 1950-1980 period the 4.4-fold growth in real per capita income was accompanied by a fall in food goods share in trade's total goods turnover from 43.7 to 33 percent. The share of nonfood goods increased from 41.6 to 49.2 percent. The share of traditional goods (textiles, garments, underwear) fell approximately 1.4 times, while the share of cultural goods almost doubled, the share of knitwear trebled, and the share of electrical goods increased 8-fold, with an increase of almost 62 times over in the volume of sales of the latter.

Our country's entry into the period of developed socialism has been marked by an acceleration of the processes of improving the structure of consumption, which are based on the more intensive operation of the law of increasing needs. The production of new consumer durables is expanding and the population is acquiring more of them.

Here are some eloquent figures. The sales figures for 1950 were 12,000 black-and-white television sets, 1,200 household refrigerators, and 300 washing machines. Over the last few years these annual figures have risen to 6.5-7 million television sets (including 2.5 million color sets), 4.7-5 million refrigerators, and 3.4-3.7 million washing machines.

The population started acquiring these goods on such a scale only from the very end of the fifties, and they became really mass consumer goods only 15-20 years ago. Thus, in 1960 only 8 of 100 families had a television set while last year the figure stood at 92. The number of refrigerators per 100 families increased over the same period from 4 to 89, and of washing machines from 4 to 70.

In other words, the Soviet people's living standard has crossed the borderline below which the structure of consumption is, as a rule, stable and subject to few changes. The percentage of the population with a rather high income is also increasing steadily. While in 1965 only 4 percent had an income of over R100 per month per family member, this figure rose to 18 percent in 1970 and to over 50 percent in 1982. This means that an increasingly large part of the population in our country is entering, to use the specialists' words, the zone of high variability and "elasticity" in consumption. There is increased demand for new goods, expensive consumer durables, construction materials, cooperative housing, and some types of services.

Science, unfortunately, did not assess this fact promptly nor at its true worth. Neither did planning organs, industry, or trade draw timely conclusions from it, which was one of the reasons for the aggravation of the imbalance between the supply of and demand for consumer goods and the appearance of the notorious "shortages."

Full satisfaction of the population's effective demand not only means a higher standard of material well-being but is also a very important condition for the consistent implementation of the socialist principle of distribution according to labor, and consequently for increasing the interest in labor and further developing socialist production. "It is not enough to improve the system of financial remuneration for labor; the necessary quantity of goods in demand must also be produced," Comrade Yu. V. Andropov noted.

The solution of the problem of demand is today held up not so much by resources as by the need to dispose of them sensibly and to use economic measures to create balance between the population's money income and goods (including paid services) in terms of both overall volume and structure.

Our party and government are taking the most vigorous measures to eliminate all kinds of "shortages" in the shortest possible time. The future is not being neglected either. Thus a recent session of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo deemed it necessary to elaborate a comprehensive program for the development of consumer goods production and the system of consumer services as part of the 5-year plan for 1986-1990 and for the longer term. These measures will promote the fullest satisfaction -- in accordance with the potential achieved by our society -- of the varied requirements and needs of Soviet man.

Among the whole aggregate of problems connected with improving the Soviet people's living standard, the Central Committee June Plenum specially singled out -- along with the problem of effective demand -- the housing problem and the development of the health care system.

This is, of course, no coincidence. People's health is an extremely important matter, both socially and economically. However, the qualitative standard of our free health care system -- the world's first -- by no means always accords with the demands of developed socialism.

For this reason considerable efforts are needed to improve it and, in particular, to prevent disease by means of annual clinical examinations of the whole population.

The housing problem still remains acute. In the relatively near future, of course, it will be largely resolved. However, it is necessary even today to ensure the just allocation of apartments and to take account here, in particular, of the way a man works. One way of speedily solving the housing problem is to actively enlist the population's funds and develop cooperative principles more broadly.

In every 5-year plan we take a considerable step forward in improving people's housing conditions and health care. However, great resources and considerable time are needed to fully attain the desired objective. This is the outlook for the improvement of the people's living standard.

The improvement of working people's living standard can be steady and continuous only if there is a constant expansion and improvement of social production and a steady growth of labor productivity which outstrips the increase in wages. This is the guarantee of the realization of the historic advantages of the socialist system.

PARTY, GOVERNMENT 1981-82 DECISIONS PUBLISHED

PM060818 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Oct 83 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "An Anthology of Documents"]

[Text] Volume 14 of the anthology of documents "Party and Government Decisions on Economic Questions" [Resheniya Partii i Pravitelstva po Khozyaystvennym Voprosam] has been published. It includes the most important documents of the supreme bodies of the Communist Party and the Soviet Government on questions of the leadership of the national economy and of social and cultural building from April 1981 to December 1982.

A central position in the volume is occupied by the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) Plenum and the speech by Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the plenum. The anthology materials also include the report "Sixty Years of the USSR, delivered by Comrade Yu.V. Andropov at the 21 December 1982 joint session of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet, and the RSFSR Supreme Soviet.

All decisions published in the volume are in force. A number of resolutions are being published for the first time.

The anthology has been published by the Political Literature Publishing House.

BRIEFS

CPSU PLENUM ACCOUNT -- A stenographic account of the CPSU Central Committee Plenum of 14-15 June 1983 has been published as a special edition. The book contains the report by Comrade Chernenkom, member of the Politburo, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, entitled "Topical Questions of Ideological and Mass-Political Work of the Party"; the speech by Comrade Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; speeches at the plenum; the decision of the CPSU Central Committee, entitled "Topical Questions of Ideological and Mass-Political Work of the Party"; and other material. The book is published by Political Literature Publishers. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0204 GMT 30 Sep 83 LD]

HALF-YEARLY FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES PUBLISHED

LD062240 Moscow TASS in English 2100 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Text] [no dateline as received] The Foreign Trade Ministry of the USSR has published statistics on Soviet foreign trade in the first six months of 1983. Its value increased by 6.9 percent against the corresponding period last year, and amounted to 64,554.8 million roubles in 1983.

A substantial growth in foreign trade turnover was recorded in trading with developed nations. It reached 8,794.5 million roubles, showing a 10.8 percent increase compared with the same period last year. The Soviet export to this group of countries has grown more than import -- 14.5 and 6.3 percent respectively.

The Soviet Union's trade relations with socialist countries, and above all with member states of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance [CMEA], are developing at high pace. Trade turnover with CMEA countries reached 33,352.0 million roubles in the first six months of 1983 against 29,819.2 million roubles in January-June 1982 -- an increase of 11.8 percent.

The USSR's trade turnover with industrialised capitalist states remained practically stable as compared with 1982: It went down by 0.3 percent. The reduction in Soviet purchases in these countries was somewhat larger -- 0.4 percent, whereas the export there reduced by only 0.2 percent. In money terms, trade turnover amounted to 19,565.6 million rubles against 19,629.8 million roubles during the same period in 1982.

CSA PUBLISHES ECONOMIC YEARBOOK FOR 1982

LD070452 Moscow TASS in English 0023 GMT 7 Oct 83

[Text] The USSR central statistical board has compiled and "Finansy i Statistika" (Finances and Statistics) publishers have brought out the yearbook "The USSR'S National Economy in 1982", featuring data about the country's economic and social development in 1982, which is juxtaposed for comparison's sake with indicators registered in 1940, 1970, 1975 and 1980 and other years.

The yearbook also includes data characterising the development of the economies and cultures of other socialist countries. Some of these indicators are compared with those of capitalist states.

BRIEFS

NEW OIL PRODUCTION ZONE -- Baku October 6 TASS -- a new oil deposit has been found in the west of Azerbaijan, Transcaucasia. An oil well with a daily yield of 300 tonnes was drilled today in the area between the Kura and Iori Rivers. This well is the westernmost in Azerbaijan. Another borehole is being drilled nearby. It has been decided to drill six more wells there. A comprehensive programme of prospecting drilling in the region and construction of a well-ordered settlement for workers is being worked out. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1007 GMT 6 Oct 83 LD]

BALTIC ATOMIC POWER PLANT -- The Ignalina atomic power plant in the Baltics has put its atomic reactor into operation. The safety of the reactor will be under testing till December. The reactor's capacity -- 1.5 million kw -- is the world's highest. Atomic power engineering is rapidly developing in the European part of the USSR, where the resources of conventional fuel are limited. In the many years of their work, Soviet atomic power plants have not registered a single accident. [Text] [Moscow World Service in English 1600 GMT 6 Oct 83 LD]

SELSKAYA ZHIZN REPORTS COLD, WET END TO SEP

PM051003 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 4 Oct 83 p 1

[USSR Hydrometeorological Center report prepared by Agrometeorologist L. Platonova; "The Weather and the Crops"]

[Text] The weather became considerably colder in the European part of the country at the end of September, and particularly in the first few days of October. In many areas the daily temperature fell by 10-15 degrees during that period. It was particularly cold in the North, northern Central, Volga-Vyatka, and Urals Regions, where in the past few days the thermometer showed only 2-7 degrees. As the weather became colder, frosts of minus 1-minus 4 degrees were recorded almost everywhere, with minus 6 degrees in places.

Over the greater part of the Baltic, Northwest, Northern, and Urals Regions, and also in the northern Central, Volga-Vyatka, and Volga Regions, the cold weather was accompanied by considerable precipitation (15-35 mm, with 50-60 mm in places) in the form of rain and sleet, which caused interruptions in field work. There was considerable rainfall ranging from 11 mm to 30 mm in a number of areas of the North Caucasus, with more in places. The rain moistened the soil and improved conditions for the cultivation of winter grain crops.

Over the remainder of the European part of the country primarily dry weather helpful for agricultural work persisted. It was somewhat colder than usual in the Transcaucasus. There was considerable rainfall in most parts of Georgia and in the mountain areas of Armenia.

In West Siberia and northern Kazakhstan the final 10-day period of September was comparatively warm. In most areas the average temperature was close to normal for the period or 2-3 degrees above normal. On some days the temperature reached 15-20 degrees in West Siberia and 21-25 degrees in northern oblasts of Kazakhstan and the southwest Altay Kray. Ground frosts of 1-4 degrees were recorded almost everywhere, with 6 degrees of frost in places. As the temperature rose, field work conditions in many areas improved. Considerable precipitation in the form of rain and sleet was recorded in a number of areas in the Altay Kray and Kemerovo, Novosibirsk, the Omsk Oblasts. Some 15-30 mm of precipitation fell there in 4-6 days, with over 50 mm in places.

Cold weather persisted in East Siberia. The average temperature for the 10-day period was 1-3 degrees below normal. Some 3 to 8 degrees of frost were recorded almost everywhere. Only on a few days did the maximum temperature reach 12-16 degrees. Precipitation fell on 1-3 days.

Dry and very warm weather persisted in the cotton growing areas of Central Asia and Kazakhstan. Daily temperatures for most of the 10-day period ranged from 25-32 degrees and on some days reached 33-37 degrees in most areas. The average temperature for the 10 days was 1-3 degrees above normal. This weather promoted the ripening of the cotton crop. Some 55-75 percent of seed pods were open by 1 October. Conditions for harvesting raw cotton and other late crops were good.

PRAVDA REVIEWS FALL AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS

PM061542 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Oct 83 First Edition p 1

[L. Ivanov "Agricultural Review: "The Fall Test"]

[Text] The wet fall weather is an increasingly frequent reminder to arable farmers of how little time remains if they are to successfully complete the extensive range of fieldwork.

Many areas are still harvesting, procuring feed, sowing winter crops, and preparing the soil for the spring crops. And the preparation for winter requires considerable care.

Many arable farmers and stockraisers are greeting Agricultural Workers Day -- their professional holiday -- with good labor achievements. Grain growers in Saratov, Uralsk, Kuybyshev, Voronezh, Penza, and Tambov Oblasts, the Tatar ASSR, and Belorussia made a substantial contribution to the implementation of the country's Food Program in the third year of the 5-year plan. Arable farmers in Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia, Kursk, Belgorod, Lipetsk, and Ryazan Oblasts and a further 23 oblasts and autonomous republics have fulfilled their socialist pledges and plans for the sale of grain to the state. It is also gratifying that arable farmers, in their reports, are noting their concern for next year's crop: They have secured a full supply of good quality seeds for themselves.

The true master of the situation is not accustomed to putting off until tomorrow what should be done today. That is why the collectives of many farms will greet their holiday in the fields. The last fields of grain are being threshed in Siberia and North Kazakhstan. As the USSR Central Statistical Administration reports, by 3 October 107.5 million hectares of grain and pulse crops (excluding corn) has been harvested in the country.

Work is also drawing to a close in the rice fields. More than 636,000 hectares of rice was planted this year. Many farms have produced a good crop -- 50-60 quintals of rice per hectare each. By 3 October 80 percent of the sown area of rice had been harvested, which is considerably superior to last year's rate of harvesting. But this work is not being done with the requisite intensity everywhere. Farms in the Ukraine, Kazakhstan, Astrakhan Oblast, and Krasnodar Kray have virtually completed the rice harvest, whereas a number of kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Uzbekistan, Dagestan, and Stavropol Kray are clearly late.

Farmers on many sugar beet plantations have been delighted at the good crop of roots this year. As is well known, harvesting sugar beet is labor-intensive work. Nevertheless, advanced collectives are conducting it in a well-organized way without unnecessary expenditure and are keeping within the schedule which they themselves determine by reference to the work plan. They are being helped in this by the sugar refinery workers -- their partners in the agro-industrial complex -- who have efficiently organized the reception and processing of the sugar. It is no coincidence that white sugar production here is also very high.

Collectives which have assimilated the industrial method of beet cultivation and the team contract method have achieved particularly substantial successes. Thus in Kiev, Vinnitsa, Ivano-Frankovsk, Lvov, Cherkassy, and Chernovitsy Oblasts they have been obtaining over 300 quintals of sugar beet roots per hectare. In the Ukraine, where 975,000 hectares of beet have been harvested, arable farmers in Nikolayev, Sumy, and Odessa Oblasts have been making skillful use of the flow-line and flow-line-transport methods of harvesting which have enabled them to considerably increase the productivity of combine harvesters, tractors, and trucks engaged in supplying raw material to the sugar refineries. Between 94 percent and 99 percent of the beet crop has been harvested on farms in the RSFSR's Tula and Ryazan Oblasts and Central Chernozem region. The USSR Central Statistical Administration's figures show that by 3 October this year 2.4 million hectares of sugar beet had been lifted, whereas only 2 million hectares had been lifted at this time last year. On some farms in Belorussia, Lithuania, and the Altay Kray, however, the pace of the beet harvest is still slow.

The considerable organizational work done in the countryside by agro-industrial associations has brought positive results to farms specializing in potato cultivation. After setting up comprehensive mechanized teams and links and introducing the job contract system [akkordnaya sistema] of labor remuneration, many sovkhoses and kolkhoses in Belorussia, the Ukraine and the RSFSR's Central and Northwest Regions have achieved good indicators -- they have grown 300-400 quintals of tubers per hectare each. The warm weather which persisted in the European part of the country in September promoted a fast harvest -- 2.8 million hectares of tubers have been lifted. But the most difficult areas affected by the wet fall weather are still to come. While making use of the experience of advanced farms one should not forget such important methods as the reploting [perepashka] of fields, which makes it possible to eliminate losses of output and to harvest a full crop. [sentence as published]

Cotton growers are faced with an important task now. They are called on to accelerate the cotton harvest, to prevent losses, and to considerably improve quality.

The shock labor performed by stockraisers has also produced fine results this year. For example, in the first 9 months of this year compared with the same period last year milk purchases increased by 10 percent, livestock and poultry purchases increased by 7 percent, and egg purchases increased by 4 percent. Livestock unit workers in Moldavia, Lithuania, Estonia, and the Ukraine obtained good additional output. The procurement of hay, haylage, straw, and silage is progressing better than last year. By the beginning of October, 13.5 quintals of feed units per national head of livestock had been laid in against 12.3 quintals last year.

The replenishment of the feed stocks continues. In the past week alone, 24 million metric tons of silage and 6.1 million metric tons of feed root crops were procured. Many kolkhoses and sovkhoses have transferred straw and chaff to the livestock wintering locations. But there are still farms in the country which are late with the fall work package. Thus, in Kazakhstan, Georgia, and a number of RSFSR oblasts there is quite a lot of straw to be harvested. The rain has become more frequent and feed, which in winter could have been a substantial help in the animals' feed ration, is going to waste. There is still time to harvest it; all that is needed is a little more organization in this urgent work.

It is not just this year's harvest but also next year's that requires special attention from grain growers. More than the planned amount of winter crops have been sown by farms in the Ukraine, Belorussia, and Orel, Moscow, Kaluga, and some other oblasts. By 3 October, 34.2 million hectares of winter rye, wheat, and barley had been sown. This work has not been completed everywhere, however. In Kirov, Kalinin, Ulyanovsk, Perm and a number of other oblasts some of the fields allocated to winter crops remain unsown which will of course increase the amount of work to be done in spring. It is necessary to prepare for this work right now.

Nor has the preparation of the fall plowing been managed everywhere within the optimum agrotechnical schedule. Some 66.6 million hectares of fall plowing has been done. This work has been unjustifiably delayed on farms in Lithuania, Kirghizia, and Sverdlovsk, Chelyabinsk, and some other oblasts.

Fall makes special demands and does not forgive tardiness. The greater the degree of organization arable farmers and stockraisers show these days, the more substantial the end results of their labor in the fields and livestock units will be.

TASS REPORTS ACTIVITIES OF ORBITING COSMONAUTS

LD061548 Moscow TASS in English 1155 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Text] Moscow October 6 TASS -- A TASS special correspondent reports from the mission control centre: Vladimir Lyakhov and Aleksandr Aleksandrov are continuing their work aboard the orbiting complex consisting of the space station "Salyut-7" and the space-ship "Soyuz T-9".

Experiments to further space material studies featured prominently on the crew's work program last week.

Using an installation called "Pion" (Peony), the spacemen carried out a number of experiments to study the physics of multi-phase media in conditions of microgravitation. They also studied the movement of occluded gas in an unevenly heated liquid under the impact of thermocapillary forces.

Lyakhov and Aleksandrov also conducted an experiment to master methods of appraising directly on board the state of structural materials, which are exposed to outer space. While the tested samples of materials were exposed in a sluice chamber, their state was monitored by equipment called "Elektrotopograf".

In the past few days the cosmonauts also conducted visual observations of land tracts as well as seas and oceans on earth, adjusted a colour meter called "Tsvet 1" (Colour 1), and took another series of measurements of the parameters of the atmosphere outside the orbiting complex.

The crew will continue space material studies today. It is planned, for example, to use "Pion" to study the intensify and duration of thermocapillary convection in a liquid under heating.

Tomorrow Lyakhov and Aleksandrov will take a day off from work. The spacemen's near and dear ones will be able to talk to and see them during radio and television communication sessions.

According to medical check-up data, the cosmonauts are in good health. The flight is proceeding normally.

MOSCOW TV OBSERVER ON SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY

OW052301 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian at 0710 GMT on 1 October carries the 30-minute "Political Observer's Talk" program with Lev Aleksandrovich Voznesenskiy presenting the second installment of a series on Soviet scientific and technical progress.

Opening the program, Voznesenskiy says: "Hello comrades. Today we continue our talk, begun last Saturday, on ways of accelerating scientific and technical progress in our country in light of the resolution on this question recently adopted by the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers.

"I wish to remind you that the previous program was opened by Academician Guriy Ivanovich Marchuk, member of the CPSU Central Committee, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology. Guriy Ivanovich discussed changes in the planning of scientific and technical progress. Now we can find out about another very important element in the mechanism of controlling scientific and technical progress."

Video then shows a room containing a number of computers and other equipment, with the subtitle: "Plan plus Standard," and then cuts to show Marchuk and Voznesenskiy sitting in an office.

Marchuk says. "The state plan was, is, and will be the exclusive mechanism for controlling the activities of our society. However, another means exists that can indeed help us push forward the development of scientific and technical progress, technology, and generally the technical level of our national economy; that means is standardization.

"As you know, we have in the last 10 years made outstanding steps in the development of our economy. But during this time, as we actually expanded production, the role of new equipment and new technology somehow remained slightly in the background. Now, when these matters -- matters of quality and raising the technical level -- are becoming a state task, the State Committee for Standards and generally the problem of improving standardization gain special significance.

"We had trouble with standards, and there was a lack of the necessary integration [kompleksnost]. Integration involves the need to provide standards directed at achieving the highest technical level in our equipment and our industry. For a final product, one must basically have standards which are associated with the quality and technical level of production.

"Now a methodology is being developed so that five or six standards -- for machines, equipment, and final products -- will be primary standards; they will reflect precisely the highest level that we are talking about.

"For instance, what standards are there? First and foremost, there is a standard of productivity for this or that kind of equipment. Second, there is metal content, how much metal is needed for a machine, and how much of other materials. The third standard concerns how much energy a machine or piece of equipment will consume. The fourth standard concerns ergonomics, that is, how we will expend labor and how we can increase labor productivity of the person who will be using the equipment. The fifth standard, I think, concerns the economic efficiency of the article produced, which depends on the national economic profit a certain machinery or piece of equipment will produce for our country with human assistance."

As the camera cuts to the front page of the 28 August edition of PRAVDA, Marchuk says: "The resolution of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers envisages that by 1985 all branches of the national economy will convert to so-called prospective standards. In other words, while living today by present scientific and technical standards, we must design machines not by present standards but by standards which will fit a period of industrial development of, say, 5 years from now. If machine, equipment, or means of production of a rolling mill, and so on, is to have a life span of 20-30 years, one must think about this and the standards must be such that this machine will be at its most efficient during this whole life span. This, comrades, is a most major matter."

The next segment of the program, subtitled "Only 1 Year From Idea to Machine," provides an interview with V.P. Kabaidze, general manager of the Ivanovo Machine Tool Construction Plant, on his plant's successes in implementing scientific and technical developments. The interview is interspersed with video of the Moscow Automatic Line Plant which uses machine tools produced at the Ivanovo plant.

In the final segment, subtitled "People Accelerate Progress," Voznesenskiy interviews Academician Aleksandr Yulyevich Ishlinskiy, chairman of the All-Union Council of Scientific and Technical Societies, on the work of Soviet scientific and technical societies. Ishlinskiy notes that there are 24 scientific and technical societies in the USSR with more than 11 million members; they have the aim of accelerating scientific and technical progress. He states that the societies are now concentrating on a new area of work: consultation centers where leading scientists and designers consult with engineers from various plants and enterprises on implementing the latest scientific achievements. He also notes that much remains to be done in this area, particularly by state planning and finance bodies who should "display more flexibility in their work."

In conclusion, Voznesenskiy says that the series on accelerating scientific and technical progress will be completed in the next program.

NUCLEAR SUBMARINE TRAINING EXERCISE REPORTED

PMO51037 Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 17 Sep 83 First Edition p 1

[Report by Captain 3d Rank N. Bunin and Senior Lieutenant N. Litkovets under the "Army and Navy Combat Training" rubric: "A Difficult Victory: With the Initiators of Competition"]

[Text] Easily riding the oncoming ocean waves, the submarine made for the point at which it would submerge and then head out for the region from where it was to launch a missile strike against the "enemy." The rolling was almost imperceptible. Even a heavy swell is no hindrance to the huge bulk of a nuclear-powered missile submarine weighing many tons.

Information about the situation in the air, on the surface, and below the surface came pouring in to the ship commander, Captain 1st Rank A. Samokhvalov, on the bridge. All the lines of crew control stretch out from there. It is there that decisions determining the actions of each submariner are taken. Subordinating itself to a single goal and organized by the commander's will into a single combat organism, the crew was fully resolved to break through the antisubmarine line on its way to the firing point and to fulfill its task.

The submariners had prepared themselves particularly carefully for this firing exercise.

While the situation remained relatively quiet, the ship's combat detail ran through various scenarios for the battle exercise in prospect. The efficient and smooth actions of the specialists were evidence of their skill. This was the result of training exercises at base and at sea, each of which the submariners seek to conduct with intensity and in an atmosphere of competitiveness and creative searching. Awareness of the high responsibility for the final result, which the title of initiator of socialist competition in the Navy places on the crew, spurs the seamen to constantly improve their knowledge and skill.

Success does not come spontaneously. Holdups in the sustained work to scale the summits of skill do also occur. The reasons for them are carefully analyzed by the crew and are promptly removed.

For example, during the winter combat training period some specialists did not immediately achieve the levels they were seeking in terms of a number of indicators. Relying on what they had achieved earlier, they became less exacting toward themselves and their subordinates and began to pay less attention to organizing socialist competition for the tasks and normatives. Concerned only with the number of exercises held, some subunit commanders and crew petty officers forgot about the need to provide the exercises with a complex tactical backdrop and create unusual situations.

Perturbed by the situation which had come about, Captain 1st Rank Samokhvalov and his deputy for political affairs, Captain 2d Rank S. Polyak, paid visits to the classes and exercises and analyzed in detail the progress of combat training. The shortcomings that were detected then became the subject of pointed and exhaustive discussion at a party meeting and a service conference of officers and warrant officers.

The strength of a military collective, the resilience of its morale, and its cohesion are also shown by the ability in a difficult situation to quickly correct a state of affairs if need be. It turned out that the crew did not possess that kind of ability.

The instruction of personnel in the laggard subunits began to be organized differently -- with intensity and against a complex tactical background into which the element of surprise was introduced. Emphasis was placed on mastering the practical skills of servicing weapons and technical facilities and on the struggle to ensure the ship's survival in complex and unusual conditions.

The experience of carrying out specialized exercises gained by Captains 3d Rank A. Fedorovskiy and V. Divnich and Engineer Captain Lieutenant S. Lapshin, who are very good methodologists and masters of military matters, is now the property of all the officers and warrant officers.

The purposeful organizational work carried out by the commander and the party and Komsomol organizations made it possible to quickly make up individual sailors' leeway in combat training and to prepare well for the present exercise.

The battle exercise began with surprises. As the submarine approached the diving point the radar operators detected an airborne target heading for the ship. The commander ordered the submarine to crash dive, and the ocean waves enveloped the nuclear submarine. Once below surface, analysis of the situation confirmed Captain 1st Rank Samokhvalov's fears: The aircraft had not turned up here by chance; it was part of the "enemy's" long-range antisubmarine cover.

Scarcely had the maneuver finished when the nuclear submarine's sensitive instruments picked up the sonar of a submarine belonging to the opposing side. The "enemy" proved to be cautious; its actions more than once placed the crew in a difficult situation. It was here that the solid skills that the sailors had acquired at base were fully revealed. Stealthily, so as not to reveal itself, the nuclear submarine "struck" the underwater "enemy" with its torpedoes.

During those minutes the specialists of the gunnery department under the leadership of masters of military matters Captain Lieutenant N. Melashevskiy and Warrant Officer M. Shiriyani finished preparing the formidable weapons to fulfill the training task. Control checks indicated that all operations had been carried out competently and reliably. On the command of Captain 1st Rank Samokhvalov, the missile pierced the mass of water and sped on its way to the target.

The nuclear submarine was returning to home base when the radio brought the news that their firing exercise had been rated "excellent."